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JUNE, 1907

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The Library Journal

Vol. 32. No. 6. JUNE, 1907

Contents

| | PAGE | | PAGE |
|---|--------------|--|------|
| AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, ASHEVILLE, N. C., MAY, 1907 | Frontispiece | STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS | 282 |
| EDITORIALS | 245 | California | |
| Southern Representation at Asheville | | New Hampshire | |
| "The Use of Books" | | New York | |
| Government Publications at Asheville | | Oklahoma | |
| Meeting of the State Librarians | | Rhode Island | |
| The A. L. A. Elections | | Texas | |
| A. L. A. Headquarters and Executive Officer | | Vermont | |
| A New Shakespearean Comedy | | LIBRARY CLUBS | 284 |
| THE USE OF BOOKS: ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT, A. L. A. ASHEVILLE CONFERENCE, 1907— | | Chicago | |
| Clement W. Andrews | 249 | Long Island | |
| THE LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN THE SOUTH SINCE 1899.—Anne Wallace | 253 | New York | |
| LESSONS AS TO LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO FIRE.—G. T. Clark | 258 | Pennsylvania | |
| BOOKS OF 1906 VOTED ON BY LIBRARIANS | 259 | Western Massachusetts | |
| LIBRARY EXHIBITS AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION | 261 | LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES | 287 |
| NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES | 261 | Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh | |
| BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA | 263 | Drexel | |
| LIBRARY COPYRIGHT LEAGUE | 264 | McGill University | |
| AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES | 265 | Minnesota Summer School | |
| LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS | 265 | New Jersey Summer School | |
| AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION | 266 | New York Library School Association | |
| 29th Annual Meeting, Asheville, N. C., May 23-29, 1907 | | Simmons College Summer School | |
| Post-Conference Trip | | University of Illinois | |
| A. L. A. Catalog Section | | Western Reserve | |
| College and Reference Section | | REVIEWS | 290 |
| Children's Librarians' Section | | Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Classified | |
| Trustees' Section | | ed Catalogue, 1895-1902 | |
| Minutes of Executive Board | | LIBRARY ECONOMY AND HISTORY | 290 |
| Minutes of Council | | GIFTS AND REQUESTS | 296 |
| | | LIBRARIANS | 296 |
| | | CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION | 298 |
| | | BIBLIOGRAPHY | 298 |
| | | NOTES AND QUERIES | 300 |

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

| | PAGE | | PAGE |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---|------------|
| Allen (Edw. G.) & Son | Inside front cover | Jenkins (William R.) Co. | cxii |
| American News Company | civ | Klip Binder | cxiv |
| Baker & Taylor Company | cx | Ladd (Niel Morrow) Co. | Back cover |
| Baker's Great Book Shop | cxii | Library Supplies (Dealers in) | cxiv |
| Booksellers (Directory of) | cxii | Lowdermilk (W. H.) & Co. | cxii |
| Burrows Brothers | cxj | McClurg (A. C.) & Co. | cxj |
| Cedric Chivers | civ | Meleney (Geo. B.) & Co. | cx |
| Clark (A. S.) | cxj | Neumann Brothers | cxix |
| Ditson (Oliver) Company | civ | Paul (Kegan), Trench, Trübner & Co. | cx |
| Engineering News Pub. Co. | cxiv | Pfister Bookbinding Company | cxiii |
| Farquhar (David) | cxiv | Putnam's (G. P.) Sons | cxiii |
| Gaylord Brothers | 3d cover page | Scribner's (Charles) Sons | cxiii |
| Goodspeed's Book Shop | cxii | Snead & Co. | cxvii |
| Harrassowitz (Otto) | cx | Sotheman (H.) & Co. | cxlii |
| Haupt (Rudolf) | cxviii | Stevens & Brown | cxix |
| Havens (R. R.) Co. | cxviii | Tice & Lynch | cxlii |
| Higgins (Chas. M.) & Co. | civ | Van Noppen (C.) | cxj |
| Holt (Henry) & Co. | cvi | Wanamaker (John) | cxix |

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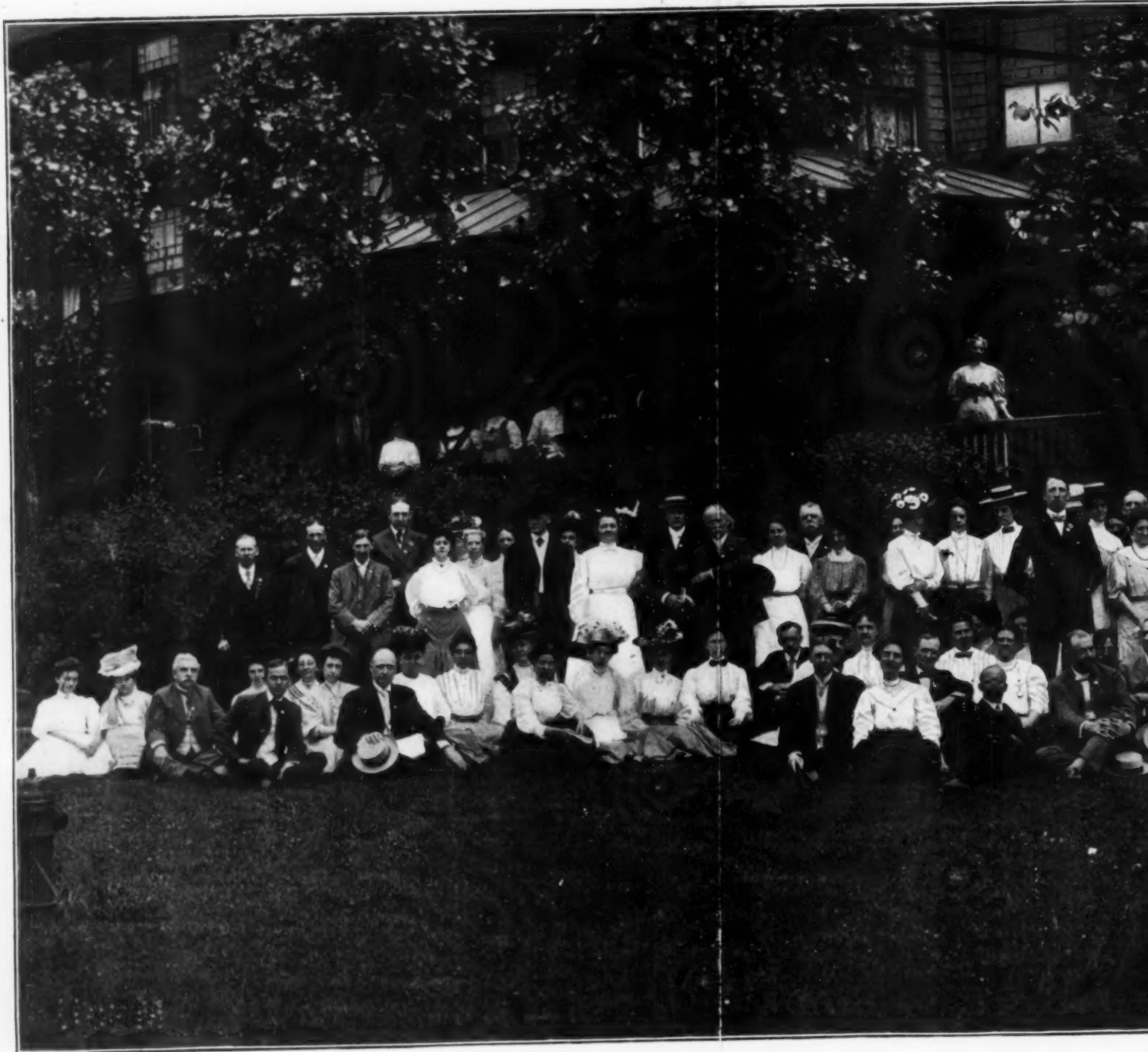
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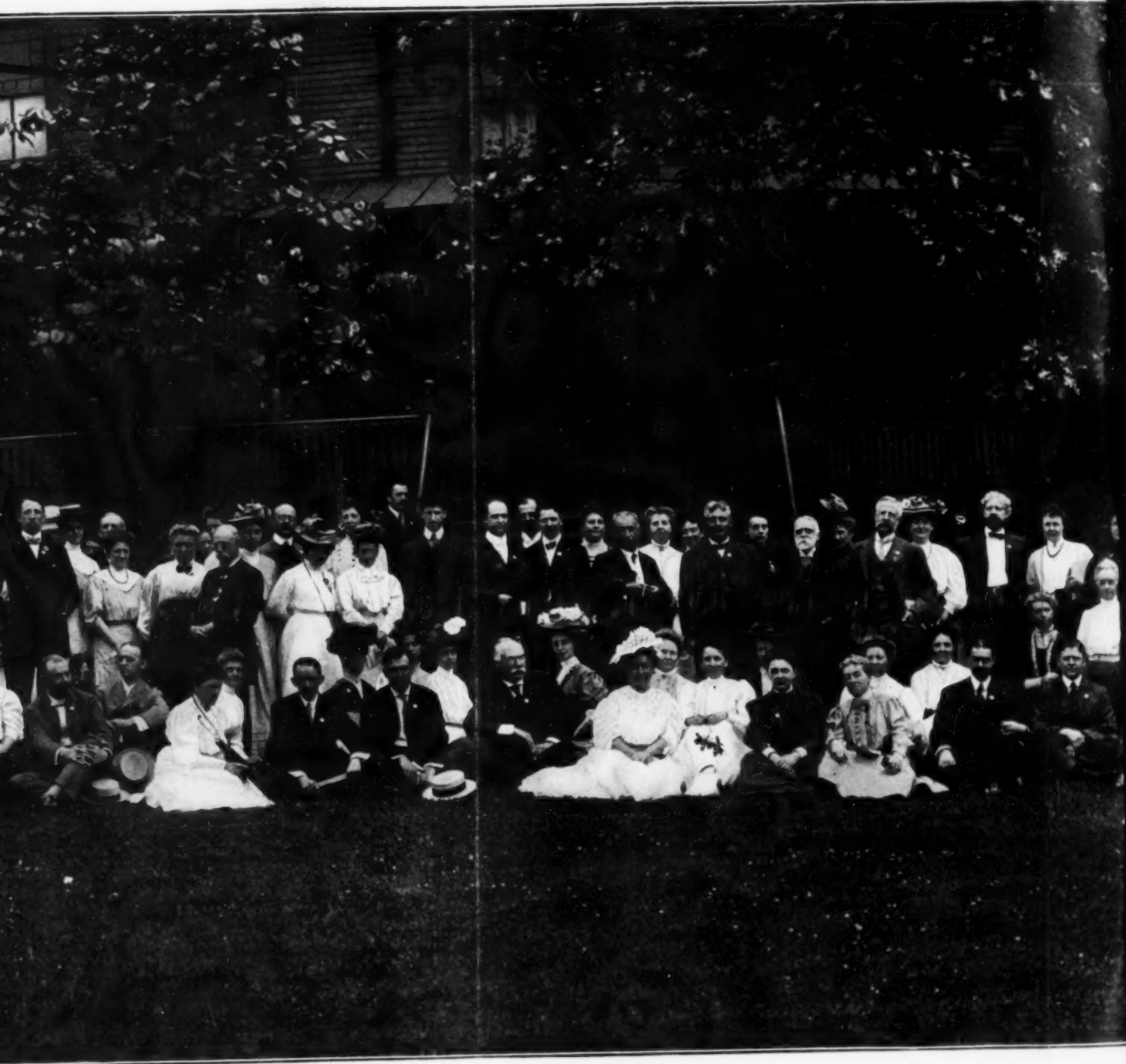
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AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, ASHEVILLE CONFERENCE, MAY, 1907



THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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No. 6

THE conference at Asheville was a testimony at once of library progress in the South and of the interest from other parts of the country in that progress. The attendance, reaching half the maximum number at the largest conferences, was notably representative, including an unusual proportion of librarians and departmental heads and representing libraries literally from Maine to Texas and from Oregon to Florida. From the South gathered about a hundred representatives, including, significantly, the graduating class of the Southern Library School, under the leadership of Miss Anne Wallace, to whose efforts chiefly were due both the Southern conferences, at Atlanta in 1899 and at Asheville in 1907; and a pleasant feature of the conference was the announcement of the presentation to her of a loving cup in affectionate recognition of her pioneer work for library progress in the South. The increase in library activity in the Southern states since the Atlanta conference was typified, indeed, in this increase of Southern representation, though many well-known and welcome Southern representatives—as Mr. Beer of New Orleans and Miss Johnson of Nashville—were prevented from attending the meeting. Despite the absence also of many of the leaders from other parts of the country, the conference was strong in numbers, in *personnel*, and in effectiveness, and it is to be hoped that the Southern hospitality to the A. L. A. will be repaid in the new stimulus given by the meeting to library development in the South. Professor Trent's entertaining and informing paper on Southern literary and library history was a pleasant prelude to that part of the program devoted to the South, and Miss Wallace's review of Southern library progress since the Atlanta conference was fittingly supplemented by papers from most of the Southern states, which gave proof that the library movement is already comprehensive of all the Southern states from Virginia to Texas.

It was a happy thought of President Andrews to recall the attention of the Associa-

tion to the prime factor in its guiding motto, "the best reading for the greatest number at the least cost," by focussing the general program on "The use of books." There has been of late years general protest against and reaction from the well-worn apothegm that "the librarian who reads is lost," and the fact that the book and not the shelf or the catalog card is the main thing in the library was rightly brought to the fore at the Asheville conference. The plan of the program committee involved a contribution from an authority in each class of literature, concentrating a battalion fire on this topic. This unity of aim was diversified by great variety of treatment, ranging from Dr. Nolan's remarkable presentation of practical helps to the use of books in the natural sciences to Mr. Bostwick's pleasant paradoxes on fiction and narrative. Incidentally several co-operative methods of guidance to the use of books, such as the "International catalogue" of the Royal Society, and the Zurich cards, were brought to attention, and the gratifying announcement was made that the British and American committees on cataloging rules had reached entire unanimity on mooted questions, so that the new rules as put in print by the Library of Congress for publication by the A. L. A. will guide and unify library methods on both sides of the Atlantic. One of the most practically useful papers was that on the use of patents, summarizing the results and the gaps in official publications of the leading countries. Altogether, though the papers lacked unity of treatment, they formed as a whole a valuable contribution to library literature; and the suggestion was made that in issuing the Proceedings these papers should be brought together for separate issue as a library handbook, for which they furnish at least a working basis.

THE third topic brought to the front government publications, fittingly introduced by a lucid and encouraging statement from Mr. Post, the new Superintendent of Documents. Mr. Crandall and Mr. Ferrell had both

won deserved commendation from librarians for their fruitful endeavors to bring order out of chaos in the collection, cataloging, distribution and exchange of "pub. docs."; Mr. Post takes up the work where they left it with a larger opportunity opening before him, which he is endeavoring to utilize to the full. He was able to make the gratifying announcement of the publication of a checklist of government documents, comprehensive of all departments of the Federal government from the beginning, superseding the crude but important list of Ben Perley Poore by the use of its material, the issues since its publication, and data not formerly available, in a better arrangement under departments and divisions. This is to be a short-title checklist only, but as the plan of the useful "List of publications of the Agricultural Department" from its beginning is worked out for the other departments, as is intended, there will be as complete a government bibliography as can be expected under present conditions. The discussion which followed Mr. Post's address was practically helpful in showing what were the needs of libraries, the limitations of the Documents Office, and the desiderata for future development of its methods in the interests of libraries and the public. It is evident that some of the old-time restrictions in the present law should be eliminated and the law liberalized and modified in other directions to reach the ideal of giving the larger depositories at the earliest moment the whole series of documents of all kinds, and relieving the smaller depositories from the burden of documents which cannot be shelved or used and giving them the selection they really need. This discussion showed by contrast the one weak point of the general scheme of the program, the fact that it included so many papers that on all other topics there was absolutely no time for discussion, which should be one of the most useful features of the great annual meetings.

STATE publications had their share of attention also, though chiefly in the sessions of the National Association of State Libraries, which proved one of the most important of the many series of auxiliary meetings. The South is still in the transitional stage from

the old-time state librarian, either a perfunctory *ex-officio* gentleman or a good-natured political appointee who knows nothing of books and who is too busy talking or doing nothing in general to do anything in particular, to the new type of state librarian, who brings to his work a keen sense of leadership for his state and seeks to make the state library the inspiration of library progress throughout the state. Mr. Kennedy, the state librarian of Virginia, and Dr. Owen, who, as state archivist of Alabama, has happily accepted many of the functions at once of state librarian and state library commission, are excellent examples of the new order of things; and it is sincerely to be hoped that other Southern states in which "beauty contests" or personal or political popularity have been the doorway to the state library, may be inspired to do themselves the service, when the time comes, of putting the other kind of man or woman at the head of their respective libraries. Judge Raines while librarian of the Lone Star state set a good example in publishing a bibliography of Texas, though this is rather a list of publications in or on than by the state; but the absolute lack of material in most Southern states has been the chief cause of the delay of the fourth and concluding part of the general bibliography of "State publications." There was some useful discussion in the State Librarians' meetings as to the best method of handling state bibliography in the future, and the suggestion was emphasized that the first step should be the publication by the state library in each state of a checklist of the publications of the year or years preceding, as an appendix to the annual or biennial report, in a uniform shape permitting separate reprint and collective binding. Miss Hasse exhibited at these meetings the proof sheets of the first instalment of her valuable index to the economic literature of the several states, prepared at the New York Public Library for publication by the Carnegie Institution, and this was received with general satisfaction as a most important step in utilizing the concealed and confusing wealth of state documents.

THE vote of the conference approving the Council's action in establishing headquarters represented a real and general satisfaction at

this step forward, though there was no little stir from the West against the selection of Boston as anything beyond a temporary home. The work already done in establishing an architectural exhibit served as a fair example of the usefulness of headquarters. The "storm center," which for the first time in the history of the A. L. A. brought "politics" into action to the extent of a ticket in opposition to the official nominations, raged not over headquarters, but on the relations of the executive officer. Another storm center had been brewing on the copyright question, but when the two met the resultant atmospheric disturbance took the path of the former rather than the latter, as was suggested by the fact that one of the official A. L. A. delegates to the Copyright Conference was nominated by the opposition as president. The absolute declination of the retiring vice-president, Mr. Anderson, to accept nomination as president, had broken the established precedent and, as it were, opened the field, and the Council had endorsed the nomination of Mr. N. D. C. Hodges, a representative of the central West, whose quiet work, as head of the Cincinnati library, had been most creditable and effective, and of Mr. C. H. Gould, of Montreal, in recognition of the fact that there is no library line between Canada and "the States" as parts of America. The committee on nominations had proposed that the executive officer be elected as treasurer, but the decision of the Council that it was inexpedient to associate in one person the accounting and disbursing functions—the library precedent being that the librarian is not usually a member of the board of trustees or treasurer—precipitated a controversy which resulted in no little heated electioneering, almost parallel to that of the Daughters of the Annual Revolution. The real opposition was against Mr. Wyer as secretary and Mr. Hopkins as treasurer, chiefly on the ground that they were understood to be opposed to the executive officer; but these were both elected, the secretary for a second three years' term, while Mr. Hodges, who had not taken sides on any of these controversies, and who was nominated without previous knowledge on his part, was defeated, though a Western man, as the head of the official ticket, by Mr. Bostwick, perhaps more widely known because of his more frequent public

appearances in library affairs and the inviting literary quality of his always welcome papers. The storm gave place to a fog, in which the voting and its result seemed rather unintelligent and unintelligible, and not altogether satisfactory to any one element on the administration or the "revolutionist" side. It is unfortunate that the appointment of an executive officer with a substantial salary should have had, as one of its first results, an election controversy hinging in large measure upon the continuance of that office or that officer. The action of the newly elected executive board was the logical result of the financial situation, and would probably have been the same whatever had been the result of the election. The executive officer was continued in office for a further experimental period, so long as the funds in sight may justify.

It was also unfortunate that the executive officer in his recent utterances before library meetings should have chiefly emphasized the thought that the Association was to be made self-supporting and not to go a-begging. The A. L. A. has always been self-supporting, up to the time of the appointment of a salaried official, which was justified by the hope advanced by him that there would be active support of the Association from without. The membership of the Association has been substantially increased within the two years past, but it is evident that to provide from within for a permanent official with adequate salary there must be an increase of library memberships to the extent of five hundred institution members. The trend of the A. L. A. so far has been in the direction of personal rather than institutional association, and this is on the whole desirable and wholesome, for it is on enthusiasm, personal consultation, giving out rather than getting in that the Association must depend for life and real usefulness. Nevertheless, the enrollment of libraries as such is also desirable, and a permanent official, directing his activities within proper and non-political limits and developing the effectiveness and resources of the Association to the full, ought to be thoroughly useful. With a word of protest against the adoption of revivalistic methods for increasing membership and against the assumption that the Association has not hitherto

stood on its own feet, the JOURNAL cordially supports the plea for library memberships in the A. L. A. as forming the basis for assuring thorough and permanent organizing work. It remains to be said that the earnest desire of the present executive officer to devote his time and energies unflinchingly to the service of the Association cannot be doubted by those who have known him and his work, despite any incidental criticism of method or manner; and that as the active executive of the organization he should be given a free hand, under the sympathetic guidance of the Executive Board and Council, in the spirit in which a capable librarian is treated by a wise board of trustees.

A NEW comedy is to be added to Shakespearean literature—though perhaps its Gilbert and Sullivan flavor should class it among the "doubtful plays"—in the correspondence, public and private, relative to the publications and methods of the New York Shakespeare Society and its *alter ego*, the Shakespeare Press of Westfield, N. J. The Society completed more than ten years ago the publication of the twenty volumes of that very creditable work, the *Bankside Shakespeare*, to which a supplementary and concluding twenty-first volume, "*Loves Labour's Lost*," has recently been added; and it has issued other important volumes, and for five years past its quarterly *New Shakespeareana*. It announced and many years ago took subscriptions for a four text "*Hamlet*," and has more recently announced an "*Ur-Hamlet*," which also is a question of the future. The postponement of the four-text "*Hamlet*," for which, it has been stated, subscriptions were returned, and the delays in other publications, had naturally made complications with early subscribers, and Mr. Nicholson, Bodley's Librarian of the University of Oxford, complained in the *Athenaeum* last fall that a subscription from that library had not been returned and could not be recovered. Last year, also, a communication in the LIBRARY JOURNAL from the Shakespeare Press called out from Mr. Koch, of the University of Michigan, some protest against the subscription accounts or methods of the Shakespeare Press, and the difficulties he indicated seem to have been shared by other librarians. These communications called forth a

new version of "*The Tempest*," and lucubrations worthy of Dogberry himself, on the part of an ebullient representative of those Dromio organizations, the Society and the Press. "A Mr. Nicholson," as he was severely dubbed, had his letter of inquiry returned to him with unmitigated side-notes on his character; and as to "one Koch," the president of the University of Michigan was informed of the character of the person his university was harboring—though this information apparently did not result in the expected electrocution.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL had declined to print the invective against Mr. Nicholson which was furnished to the *Athenaeum*, but proffered space to "any communication couched in reasonable language, of interest to librarians." This was not at all satisfactory, and now we are all together in trouble. An order of arrest is threatened against Mr. Nicholson "in case he should ever come within the jurisdiction of the United States courts," and it is suggested that in view of similar proceedings against Mr. Koch the two librarians might be "very chummy in jail together." The LIBRARY JOURNAL has been offered "one more opportunity to purge itself of its legal liability for its gratuitous, malicious and outrageous libels," with indications that if the statement is printed "exactly as written" it will be an act of charity to the editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL and the other libelous persons concerned. There seems to have been some confusion in the early records of the society between the late Dr. Garnett, of the British Museum, and the Bodley Library at Oxford, which led to the Nicholson incident—but the happy shade of the beloved doctor is now beyond jurisdiction, unless it also should visit the United States; and probably rather amateurish and unbusinesslike methods have led to the other misunderstandings. We may state that the Shakespeare Press wishes to say that any causes of criticism arise, it thinks, from "such casualties as are incident to all business affairs," and it expresses its desire to make good to American or foreign libraries any losses suffered through its inadvertence. Seriously, it is to be regretted that on so small a matter there should have been such a waste of words and such torrents of invective as make up this Comedy of Terrors.

THE USE OF BOOKS: ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT, AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, ASHEVILLE CONFERENCE, 1907

BY CLEMENT W. ANDREWS, *Librarian The John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.*

THE "use of books" is neither an equivalent of the whole subject of "library work" nor is it a question solely of the information desk or the reference department. It excludes, on the one hand, many important problems of library administration, and includes, on the other hand, many which have to be considered in connection with nearly every department. It affects directly the planning of the building, the equipment of the rooms, the selection of the staff, the selection of the books, cataloging them, bringing them to the notice of readers, influencing the choice for home reading as well as for use in the library, the granting of special privileges such as immediate access to the shelves, and the provision of special accommodations, such as rooms for photographic work, drafting, dictation and type-writing.

These questions affect library administration fundamentally, and should be decided by the application of certain principles, though with due regard also to other factors, such as scope, location, and means, which will vary with each library. Many special applications and many of the considerations affecting them will be brought out in the papers which are to follow, but the central idea should be that expressed so tersely and accurately by the motto of the Association: "The best reading for the greatest number at the least cost."

Notwithstanding Dr. Hale was my pastor thirty years, I believe that it is necessary to look down as well as up, if we would not stumble; and that it is sometimes well to look back in order to make sure that our view forward does not deviate from the right direction. So from a review of the experience of the first thirty years of the A. L. A. some idea of the lines of progress in the general use of books ought to be obtainable. In his presidential address at Montreal, in 1900, Dr. Thwaites made such a review. It is true that it professed to be limited to the developments of the preceding decade, but many of these developments began long before 1890. In-

deed, it is always difficult to determine when or where the seed was sown or first sprouted. Many of the activities which Dr. Thwaites chronicles deal directly or indirectly with our subject. The list includes the work of state library commissions, of library schools and training classes, library advertising, children's rooms, rooms for the blind, access to the shelves, co-operation with teachers, and inter-library loans. Looking over the field to-day we can add travelling libraries, lecture work, the work of women's clubs, that of the correspondence schools, the organization of a national bibliographical society, co-operation with museums, and last, but not least, the establishment of A. L. A. headquarters.

Surely with so many avenues of development opening before them, library authorities may well feel that guiding principles are necessary. One thing is certain, that the opinions, expectations, and demands of the public will furnish no such guide, for these manifest the utmost variance possible. There are, for instance, those whose business interests are affected. Some publishers and booksellers believe that the presence of a book in a library hinders its sale to individuals. The belief is natural and in some cases probably correct, though it is also most probably true that the booktrade as a whole is helped rather than hurt by the multiplication of libraries. This personal view of the matter is not peculiar to publishers and booksellers. The same objection has been urged, and urged strongly, by a professional translator and bibliographer who insisted that public libraries should do gratuitously nothing which would furnish remunerative labor to citizens.

On the other hand, and curiously enough on the same day, the management of the John Crerar Library was severely criticised because it would not furnish a translation of a business correspondence in Spanish. It was not a case of one or two letters received accidentally, but the regular correspondence of a month; and the translation was not asked as

a favor, but in the belief, evidently held in good faith, that it was one of the proper functions of the staff of a public library to act as clerks for the citizens.

Beliefs still more strange are sometimes held. I suppose that every large library can recall instances, though it may be that our experience has been peculiar. The necessity for the application of principles and the consideration of other factors has been stated, but it is not difficult to eliminate some of the functions proposed by the public, as for instance, when asked by a woman to begin in her behalf a suit for damages against a street railroad company; or when asked by detectives, both amateur and professional, to assist in watching readers; or when asked by a man to help him in obtaining a wife. After eliminating such extremes, there are still left enough questions to perplex those interested in the increase of the general use of good books, and the proper development of libraries as aids to such use.

The attitude of mind of a librarian towards a suggestion for any particular piece of library work should be expressed by the question, "Why not?" If something is wanted by the public it should be furnished, unless the reasons against doing so are stronger than those in favor. This statement may seem a mere platitude, for it is assumed that this open-mindedness is a national characteristic, and that the answer of a suggestion by the statement that "it never *has* been done" is peculiarly British or foreign. Is not the latter attitude, however, largely official rather than national? It can be observed in much of the public life of America, and as public institutions libraries should be on their guard against it. One of the greatest benefits of these annual conferences is the aid they give in keeping us out of ruts.

Now there may be, of course, some very good, even unanswerable reasons, why not. These fall into two classes: those which are accidental and those which are essential. The first class includes limitations imposed by the scope of the particular library, or by the means or by the extent of space at its command. These are always present, but in such varying degrees as to make valueless any detailed treatment of them here; though the question, for instance, of how much time a library

should give an individual reader is one which occurs constantly in practice, and so far as I know, has been very little discussed; and the question of the duplication of books, though much discussed, is far from settled.

The second class are those which are due to the character of books themselves. These limitations are often disregarded by the public, and sometimes overlooked by the library staff. Libraries are somewhat too apt to adopt as their motto the oft-quoted saying of Terence: "*Homo sum, humani nihil a me alienum puto*," whereas they should make it fit the case by altering it to "*Bibliothecarius sum; nihil de libris*," etc. It has always seemed amusing to me, by the way, that this quotation should be used so often with approval when it was put into the mouth of a busybody and meddler. It is on a par with the "not to know me argues thyself unknown," which many people use who would be dismayed to learn that it was said by Satan.

The great value of books as records of human knowledge, as depositories of the best of human thought and feeling, is too apt to make us forget that they are only records and depositories, and not themselves human knowledge and thought. In other words, they are books and not men; and yet many people treat them as human, or rather superhuman. Let a man, however expert, make a statement and our natural thought is "it is probably so, for he ought to know;" let the same man make the same statement in a book, and many say, "it is so, for it is so written." To such the contradictions between printed statements are absolutely inexplicable.

While conflicting, inaccurate, and erroneous statements of fact are among the most obvious defects of books they are by no means the only ones that affect library work. However freely the heart of the poet is expressed in his works, or the devotion of the saint, or the fervor of the reformer, we often feel that there has been the reservation or omission of something which could help to complete their message to us. Even if it were not so we would still miss that sense of companionship which can come only from personal intercourse. There are times for all of us when we are like the little girl who was not satisfied to have God and the angels watching her while going to sleep. She wanted "somebody

with a skin face." Now a book may have a skin back, but not a skin face.

This lack of direct contact with the author when personal sympathy is needed is indeed one of the most serious limitations of the use of books, but after all in library work it is largely a personal matter. The librarian should always have it in mind in his suggestions of books to readers, and undoubtedly the ability and readiness to sympathize with the feelings of those who consult him are among the most valuable traits of the ideal librarian, but even the ideal librarian is not expected to interpret all books to all men. On the other hand, the considerations advanced are not without their practical side. Much of the success of the special children's librarians is due to the combination of this personal element with reading. The work with the blind must offer similar opportunities, and it is quite possible that a development of lecture work in connection with libraries, somewhat as in England, may furnish means of reaching wider circles of readers.

With regard to other classes of literature the limitations caused by the character of book knowledge affect library work much more directly. Many people believe that the law can be determined, an education acquired, diseases healed, and engines built from the information to be gained by a consultation of books. It is possible that some of these things can be done by a careful study of books alone, but I for one should hesitate to consult a lawyer or physician, or to have my home built by an architect or builder so educated, and I am sure if I ever have an automobile I shall not employ a chauffeur who has to consult a book to find what to do in an emergency, or if I ever keep house, that I shall not employ a cook whose whole knowledge comes from cook books. If the estimate of book knowledge as sufficient in itself were held by the ignorant alone it would not require mention here. It is, however, widespread, held by persons of good education, and especially apt to establish itself insidiously in the minds of those who have much to do with books. For instance, a recent critic of American library methods, amid much that was true in regard to the failure of the average public library to appeal to men, makes the statement that if the library furnished the

books published by the various correspondence schools, the readers would be saved the payment of the school fees. I hold no brief for the correspondence schools, considering them unsatisfactory and expensive substitutes for real schools, but I am sure that their undeniable success is not due to their books, but to the personal guidance which they furnish. Especially, however, in the daily work of the reference desk with the thousand and one questions of detail, are librarians in great danger of forgetting that man does not learn by books alone.

The problem thus presented—how to provide the personal assistance required for the proper interpretation of books, and necessary as their complement—is one of the chief problems of library administration. Among the factors to be considered are the different kinds of assistance which may be necessary or useful, the amount of each, and their relations to the other branches of library work, more especially to the cataloging staff. The latter are often accused, and sometimes with justice, of making a fetish of their system, and of forgetting the real purpose of a catalog. However carefully and skilfully constructed, the best catalog is a tool which many readers have not learned to use, which some can never learn to use, and which, even in the hands of an expert, cannot be made to do some kinds of work. On the other hand, there should never be among librarians discussion of the question whether a good catalog is to be preferred to a good reference librarian, or the reverse. Every library should have the best it can get of each.

One of the most notable features of American libraries is their diversity. The twenty-eight preceding conferences of the American Library Association have not brought about a deadening uniformity of methods, not even absolute identity of aims. It is not to be expected that the twenty-ninth conference will have, nor do we want it to have, any more effect in those directions. The problems just stated have been and will continue to be solved by different adaptations, if the ideas are the same.

For instance, Dr. Poole's solution, exemplified in the Newberry Library of Chicago, lay in the adaptation of the departmental system, so common in university and college li-

braries, to the public library. There are, however, at least two serious objections to it. It is possible, though not always easy, to divide the books satisfactorily into departments, but it is not possible to divide the readers to correspond. The other objection is the excessive cost of the plan in comparison with the results obtained. To carry it out properly the person or persons in charge of each department should be specialists, competent to furnish the assistance needed by readers, and paid as much. Moreover, any such division into departments cannot fail to be uneconomical, giving at times too much or too little assistance without a ready method of adjustment.

Independently of the division of the library into departments, it is sometimes urged by readers that the regular library staff ought to include specialists who could give this assistance. The sufficient answer to this plan is that the number of the staff would be legion. You may remember that the specialist said to the Poet at the Breakfast Table that no man could be truly called an entomologist; the subject was too vast for any single human intelligence to grasp. He himself was often spoken of as a coleopterist, but he had no right to so comprehensive a name. If he could prove himself worthy of the name of scarabeeist, his highest ambition would be more than satisfied. On this basis even eight assistant reference librarians for entomology and eighty for zoölogy would not be enough. If this calculation is thought entertaining rather than pertinent to the work of most public libraries, please consider if the difficulty does not exist in other branches of every day use. Is any library likely to obtain the services of a scholar of really expert knowledge in both French and English literature, or in English literature of the periods both of Chaucer and Tennyson, or even of Shakespeare and Pope; or in theology in Catholic and Protestant literature; or in education, in primary, secondary and higher education? Though the departmental arrangement either of library or staff does not appear to offer a solution of the problem, it may be that this can be obtained by a development of the methods at present in use. In the first place, the regular staff should be so selected and trained that the cases requiring special assist-

ance will be comparatively few. This is much easier of accomplishment than might be supposed. By far the greatest number of readers are not in need of the assistance of experts — indeed might easily be hindered by it — but a large proportion do need the personal assistance of experienced and sympathetic reference librarians. This work should be the first care of any public library. Even if it be granted that the special demands are the more important individually, or those of the delivery desk more important numerically, the principle of the *best* reading for the *greatest* number calls for the consideration of the regular reference work first. The details will vary with the special conditions of each library. The essentials are that this regular work shall be considered of prime importance, put under the charge of the most competent assistants, and concentrated so far as possible in one place. The chief librarian ought to know how it is being done, and should be prepared when necessary to superintend it, or even to do some part of it.

When the necessary attention has been given to the regular work with readers there will be found to occur cases where the resources of the staff or of the library or of both will be insufficient. The first point, and an essential one, is that these cases shall be recognized when met. The justice of some of the criticisms of public library work is due to our failure to determine when personal assistance rather than books is needed, and when the personal assistance cannot be obtained in the library.

As a possible solution of the problem of these exceptional cases there may be suggested the formation of relations between the library and a number of scholars who will when needed serve the library as a corps of special reference librarians. Such a corps is at hand for college and reference libraries, though it may be doubted if the relations of the library and the corps of instructors are always as intimate or as useful as they might be made. Likewise a public library which has relations similar to those which the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh has with the Carnegie Institute, has at hand such a staff, and all the public libraries which are officially connected with museums have at least a portion of one.

Most of us, however, are not so fortunate as to have these connections. Yet something can be done by all public libraries. Those which are in college towns ought to be able to enlist the services of the professors or instructors; the larger public libraries can afford to offer retainers to secure the advice of specialists, and in the future even the smallest can apply to A. L. A. headquarters. We may look forward to the time when the Association will be able to supply, so far as can be supplied by correspondence, the personal advice and criticism which the members may need for these special cases.

That the solutions thus outlined are imperfect is a matter of course. These suggestions are not put forward as a royal road to success, to be trod without effort and without deviation. While it would be unprofitable to dwell on the objections, as they are apt to be magnified by contemplation, yet one or two may be stated briefly. Among the conditions of success which will be difficult to meet is the selection of the men. Then their personal equations must be known, and no cases submitted to them in which their prejudices would be involved too strongly, or at least, their advice must be considered with reference to their points of view. No one who has had to do with a college faculty will doubt the truth of this statement or the difficulty of meeting these conditions. Then the means must be found to pay for the relation either in money or in privileges. Volunteer work is too uncertain to be relied on if it can possibly be avoided.

These principles to which your attention has

been called are very simple. Books cannot be used to the best advantage without personal assistance; the regular staff of the library should be competent to render by far the greater part of the assistance, and to recognize in special cases when it cannot do so; for these special cases special provisions should be made. There is nothing novel about these principles. They are laid down all through the literature of library economy. For instance, both the April and the May number of *Public Libraries* begins with an article on the subject. Yet it has seemed worth while to present them once more, partly because they are the keynote of the program of this conference, and partly because though commonplaces of library theory, they are by no means commonplaces of library practice.

Permit me as the librarian of a scientific library to close with a scientific illustration. Library work may be likened unto the distribution of electrical energy. Just as the electric company is ready to furnish its current wherever, in whatever quantity, and for whatever purpose its customers desire, so the public library should be ready to develop its work both in quantity and kind. Just as the electrical engineer is bound not to use insufficient conductors with their danger of short circuits, nor excessively large ones with their unjustifiable cost, so the library staff should be carefully proportioned to the work it has to do. Finally, just as the wastage of the electric current is a most serious fault of an installation, so is the loss of energy in a library which attempts to do with books alone what they cannot do.

THE LIBRARY MOVEMENT IN THE SOUTH SINCE 1899 *

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THE history of the library movement in the South, or more precisely, the history of the

*Read at Asheville Conference American Library Association, May 25, 1907. In planning the program for the session devoted to library work in the South it was decided to open the subject with a general paper, to be followed by short reports from a representative from each state of the section covered. In compliance with this decision this paper is presented. It offers only an outline of the beginnings and the general trend of the movement and suggestions for future development, leaving the more specific data of work in each state to the report of the state's representative. A. W.

free public library in the southeastern states since the American Library Association meeting in Atlanta in 1899, conveys to you the scope and the limitations of this record.

To write a comprehensive history of the public library movement in the United States, the logical procedure would be to compile the history of the movement in each section. Up to this period the history of the libraries of the New England and Middle states, which for

many years past and years to come, have been and will continue to be the center of library activity, would be the history of the movement in the United States. But for the last five years the per cent. of increase of new libraries has been greatest in the Middle West and in the South. Both of these sections have equal problems and many similar ones. Vastness of territory, absence of many large cities, together with a large rural population are facts common to both. I shall watch eagerly for the history of the West. It is of the work in the South that this paper deals.

Area and population

The section of the United States here covered extends from Virginia to Texas, and from Kentucky to Florida—a territory larger in area than that of the New England and Middle Atlantic states put together, and no one state that is not an empire in extent. In proportion to area the population is smaller and more widely distributed. The absence of large cities which act as centers of culture and means of expediting transportation makes all work of propaganda slower and more expensive.

Retarding influences

In addition to the large class of illiterate whites that every section has to carry, the South is burdened with the extra tax of the heaviest negro population of the United States. Climatic conditions that make life out of doors comfortable for nine months of the year do not tend to develop indoor recreations which are so necessary in the frozen North. It is well also to remember that a generation is hardly a long enough period for a people to recover that material prosperity which creates the leisure which fosters culture, after having been the battlefield for two encamping armies in civil revolution.

In addition to these retarding influences the South has always preserved an English conservatism in politics, in business, in religion, and in social customs, and an aversion to paternalism in state and federal control which does, we must admit, in its centralizing of power advance the educational, as well as the material advantages, of a state or a corporation. A thorough study of these historical and sociological conditions reveals a deeper insight

than the superficial observer gathers from what he regards as an alarming apathy in the development of libraries in the South. On the contrary this conservatism has resulted in a homogeneity of race and interests that makes for a public sentiment that supports liberally any institution for culture and learning, when once established. This is best evidenced in the history of the first free public library supported by the people of a southern city, in the fact that the ten per cent. basis is ignored, and the city appropriation has been more than trebled in five years.

Conditions

Prior to the period we are considering there were in existence in the larger cities of the South, state and institutional, subscription and memorial libraries, with and without endowment. Such collections were to be found in Richmond, Va., Louisville, Ky., Charleston, S. C., Savannah and Atlanta, Ga., Montgomery, Ala., New Orleans, La., Nashville, Tenn., Chapel Hill, N. C., and at Austin, Houston and Galveston, Tex.

In antebellum times many private libraries were to be found on plantations. These consisted chiefly of more or less valuable editions of the classics, imported from England, and some rare local histories and biographies, accounts of the Indians, and political pamphlets, but for authentic records of local happenings such as can be found in almost every New England township there were none, partly because the Southern people are given to oral and traditional legend rather than to note taking and record making. What there was of records has fared badly in the fires of revolutionary and civil wars, and to-day the volumes on Southern Americana are scarce. Of what books remained in the South, the enterprising second-hand bookman has bought up the greater portions and sold them to Northern libraries, whose librarians have seen them catalogued and knew them to be valuable at any price. The best collection to-day of Southern Americana is to be found in the British Museum and in English state papers.

Pioneer work

The pioneer work, then, was in creating a public sentiment that would demand and support a free public library. The amount of

missionary work that had to be done before one library could be established seems incredible, now that the movement is well started. Unfortunately the public library in the South was not coincident with the public school, which antedated the library movement some twenty-five years. The same kind of advance work in preparing the public mind for the new system had to be done. The press, the women's clubs, and individual effort were employed to this purpose.

To the trustees of the Young Men's Library Association of Atlanta too much credit cannot be given for their policy of preparing the way for the free public library to take the place of the old subscription or club library, and to their prompt and unselfish efforts to promote and consolidate library interests in Atlanta.

In connection with this effort must be mentioned the "congress of women librarians" held at the woman's building of the Cotton States and International Exposition in 1895, which was one of the various congresses employed to advance educational ideas, and which resulted in the organization of the women's club movement in the South, a factor which has always been useful in the development of library work.

The program and arrangement for this Library Congress were placed in the hands of the librarian of the Young Men's Library Association. The success of that program was and is still one of the mysteries. A glance at the program shows subjects that are to-day being used on programs of state meetings in new fields. These subjects were presented by such well-known library workers as the late Hannah P. James, Alice B. Kroeger, Nina E. Browne, and Miss Mary E. Sargent. Mr. R. R. Bowker and Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Carr attended the meeting as a kind of honorary escort. The audience was not such a credit as the program. It consisted of myself and the librarian of the Young Men's Library Association of Mobile, who was unfortunately deaf, and who had brought her fourteen-year-old nephew to report the meeting to her, and that ever-shifting crowd of sightseers who attend exposition conferences, and who promptly leave the room when the program begins.

Nevertheless the printed report of the "con-

gress" was the initial step in pioneer library work in Atlanta. It brought the needs of the section to the American Library Association, and it brought the American Library Association to Atlanta in 1899—this in itself acting as a great stimulus to the pioneer workers.

The free public library as a municipal property in the South dates from the acceptance of Mr. Carnegie's first gift to the South in 1899. At this time the ten per cent. basis of support had not been formulated. Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and Washington, D. C., had already received Carnegie buildings, but each was on a separate condition. His gift to Atlanta of \$100,000 was subsequently raised to \$145,000, and only \$5000 per annum was required of the city. As up to this time no state library law was in existence, the city charter had to be amended, the only other case on the statute books being the Act to incorporate the Savannah Library Society, Nov. 20, 1801. (This Act has never been repealed, but the society was incorporated with the Georgia Historical Society in 1847, and assumed the latter title.)

It was not until other cities were ready to establish libraries that the Georgia library law was enacted (1901). In this state it was impossible to secure a direct tax for library support without calling a convention to amend the constitution. The code of Georgia to-day states, in concise English, that taxation shall be permitted for the "rudiments of an English education only." This is the reason the present Georgia law was based on the direct grant of the Massachusetts law, rather than on the more satisfactory direct tax in use in many of the Western states.

It has been the history of the movement in the South that after it was demonstrated that Atlanta was operating a free public library other cities followed her example and established libraries with and without city charter amendments. None waited for the passage of a state law. The Alabama and North Carolina laws are now under consideration, and both states are, and have been for some years, enjoying free public libraries.

The force of example was never more keenly employed. While the Atlanta library was in process of erection, the building committee of the Nashville (Tenn.) library trustees visited Atlanta and were so much pleased

that they chose the same architect. The Montgomery, Alabama, library came next, and Charlotte, N. C., and Chattanooga, Tennessee, followed in quick succession, and now the number of free libraries is increasing while you wait. The progress in Texas was at its height about this period, but as that state is too distant to co-operate with the Southeastern Atlantic states we will have to depend entirely upon the report of the state representative. In this connection it might be stated that Texas might be grouped with the Southwestern states, which have already shown a rapid development and should receive the attention of the A. L. A., as even this Asheville meeting is still very distant from Texas.

Agencies

In library progress in the South as elsewhere the same agencies for advancement have been employed. In addition to the individual enthusiast, and the well organized city library, which always lend aid to its less prosperous neighbors, the work is being advanced by the state library associations, library commissions, and, lastly, a well-equipped technical library school. In this connection might also be mentioned the newly created library department of the Southern Educational Association.

State associations

With the establishment of a free public library on a modern basis in our midst, with the interest of neighboring cities, not all in one state, it was the natural result that co-operation should be desired. The Georgia Library Association had been organized at the old Young Men's Library Association building in Atlanta in May, 1897. Other state associations were organized in quick succession; Texas organized in 1901, Florida in 1901, Tennessee in 1902, Alabama in 1904, North Carolina in 1904, Virginia in 1905, Kentucky will organize in June, 1907. In each of these states the same difficulties presented themselves, and so small was the strictly library following that it was deemed best to call in all allied interests, the most natural allies being the club women and the educational institutions. Trustees of city libraries have proved good friends, often giving the time of the local librarian and per-

sonally contributing to the social expenses of the gatherings.

In each Southern state endeavoring to marshal its library interests into co-operation were met the same difficulties. The same conditions prevailed, great area, small cities, poorly paid librarians, lack of assistants to substitute during absence of librarians; the same agencies were employed, the press and the efforts of the individual worker trying to spread himself over too much space.

Interstate meeting

Having to watch these struggles and having noticed an apathy at the second and third meeting of the various state associations, due to the work falling on the same few each year, it was decided to hold an inter-state meeting of Southern librarians in Atlanta in December, 1905, just ten years after the first "congress of women librarians," held in connection with the Cotton States and International Exposition of 1895. The result was gratifying in the extreme, twelve states being represented by active library workers, in fact every Southern state, with the exception of Texas. This meeting did much to unify Southern library interests, and for the first time brought together representatives of all the state associations (except Texas). Although it was deemed best not to organize a Southern association, it was the opinion of each present that inter-state meetings at intervals would be beneficial, in the South as in other sections, the state and national associations being the only organizations necessary.

Library commissions

So far the work of library development in the South has been confined to the cities and towns. This growth with the town as the unit of expansion was rather from the nature of the Carnegie gift than from purpose. It would be preferable to have the county the territory instead of the corporate limits of the town. The annual appropriation for support should come from both the town and the county treasury. This would enable the citizen of the county who comes to the town for supplies to draw library books as well. It would also entitle the man who lives in the country, but whose work is in the town, to the free use of the library. I understand that Mr. Carnegie has no objection to this plan, and

would as soon give to the county as to the town. Whether this change is made or not, the future of library development in the South lies in the establishment of the state commission to dispense state aid.

A central distributing point would tend to cheapen administrative expenses and concentrate the work. As it is now in many states, individual librarians are doing good work and altruistic work in helping the weaker libraries. This gratuitous labor is an additional tax and could be avoided if the state commissions were active. The force of the concentration of power has been felt in our state as the work of the association, the commission, the technical school are all focused in the largest public library of the state, and all act together. The expense of this work has fallen upon a city institution, whereas it should be a work of the state. If the twelve Southern states had each an active state commission, with even a small appropriation from the state, the progress in the section would equal, in one year, the results now obtained in ten by the present system.

Technical training

The building of new libraries, and the organization of the free public library as a department of the city government created a demand for trained librarians and technical experts. As early as 1882 the directors of the Young Men's Library of Atlanta engaged the services of Miss Mary A. Bean, at that time an assistant in the Boston Public Library, to reorganize that library. In defense of the fixed location and printed catalog which Miss Bean employed it must be stated that technical library methods were still unformulated at that early period, and Miss Bean took as her model the Boston Public Library, which is still, I understand, laboring under the disadvantage of an outgrown classification. This system was still in vogue in Atlanta until the consolidation and organization of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta in 1899, which consummation was effected in the presence of the American Library Association. In reorganizing, a graduate of a technical school was put in charge of the catalog department, but still untrained labor had to be employed as assistants. It was then an apprentice class was established, after the plan then being used at the Public Library of Dayton, Ohio, which

called for an entrance examination, and offered certain hours of instruction for required hours of service. The details of this plan had been worked out by Miss Doren, who in turn stated her indebtedness to the Los Angeles system, which Miss Kelso had established.

By the time the Carnegie Library was finished a competent staff was trained. But here our troubles began. No sooner had we a model workshop than our neighboring cities began to call on us for trained assistants. Other Carnegie libraries were in process of erection, institutional and private libraries were being reorganized, and a steady demand for better library service was created. Early in this demand were the libraries of Montgomery, Charlotte, and Chattanooga. Their librarians came to study methods and each returned with one of our assistants tucked under her arm. Assistants were lent to the libraries of the Georgia School of Technology, Agnes Scott College, and to the University of Georgia; to the public libraries of Dublin, Newnan, and Albany, Georgia; to Ensley, Selma and Gadsden, Alabama. Assistance was claimed by the state libraries of Mississippi and Georgia, and to the projectors of newly planned buildings not yet erected. It is impossible to see now how we did it so as not to cripple our own library, but finally the demand reached even the limit of inter-municipal courtesy, and Mr. Carnegie was appealed to. Again he came to the aid of the work in the South and established a technical library school, as a part of the work of the Carnegie Library of Atlanta, in May, 1905.

At this school the course of study is similar to that offered by the older schools, with the addition of a special course on library administration, necessitated by the demand for librarians of small libraries in the South rather than for assistants for large libraries. The course of study, hours, instructors, length of term, and other details are now in accordance with the rules prescribed by the special committee of the A. L. A. on library training. Results are already perceptible from the work being done by the ten graduates of the class of 1906. The demand for the members of the class, which will graduate in June, 1907, shows the supply of trained assistants in the South is far short. The good being done by these enthusiastic young women, who have received

technical instruction and practical work in a well organized library as work shop will show in the improved quality of library service in this whole section.

Publications

While the bibliographical output of the Southern library is still inconsiderable, quite an impetus has been given in the last few years. The publications of the Virginia and North Carolina state libraries are valuable contributions. The Department of History and Archives of Alabama has made a fine record, and even Georgia is awakening to the need of printing its records. Public libraries are beginning to see the necessity of collecting local material, and from time to time good working lists are being printed. State associations and commissions are issuing creditable handbooks, and general activity is manifested in the matter of co-operative work.

This report, incomplete though it is, will open the eyes of some to what is being done, and will serve to encourage isolated workers by this showing of cumulative effort, meager as it is. It is impossible in this paper to speak of the indefatigable work of these isolated men and women who have given, and still are giving, the very best of their lives to the work we have under consideration. With no chance of promotion, with little co-operation, and with unselfish zeal they are making records which will become a part of the history of the section.

In conclusion it will not be out of place to acknowledge to the libraries North, East and West, our indebtedness to them for suggestion, information and inspiration. No one appeal to another librarian for help has ever been denied, and it is this beautiful evidence of the library spirit that has enabled us to help and serve the new libraries in our section to the best of our ability. The compiling of this record has served to recall my own service to the cause, and whatever there is of thoroughness and technical integrity in the record I beg to dedicate it to the memory of Hannah P. James, who was the first of the many who came to my aid, and whose life and work have always been to me the source of my best inspiration and initiative in the development of library work in the South.

SORRENTO, ITALY, April 5, 1907.

LESSONS AS TO LIBRARY CONSTRUCTION AND EQUIPMENT FROM THE SAN FRANCISCO FIRE *

It is sincerely to be hoped that no other community will ever be visited by such a calamity as befell San Francisco on April 18, 1906. But the work of destruction was done with such minute attention to detail and was accomplished with such completeness, that it would seem that no destroying agency not then experienced need ever be feared or anticipated. The earthquake prepared the way for the fire by cutting off the water supply, by demoralizing the fire department and fatally injuring its chief, and by injuring many buildings so that they were not in condition to resist encroachment by fire. Finally the earthquake was directly responsible for the thirty or more fires which were immediately started in various parts of the city. Hence if man's ingenuity can plan, erect and equip buildings that will endure under similar conditions, the occupants of such building can think of the future with entire serenity of mind.

The projected new building for the San Francisco Public Library not having been erected, it was still housed in a portion of the City Hall, which although not of the modern steel frame type, was a supposedly fireproof structure. Its fire resisting qualities, however, were seriously impaired by the earthquake, and in the absence of effective barriers within the building, such as metal doors, there was nothing to retard the progress of the fire after it once gained access. The building of the Mechanics Institute was of a still older type and was not fireproof. It is obvious then that we must look to the more recent buildings embodying the latest improvements in design and construction, and from the manner in which they resisted the destructive agencies draw such lessons as may fruitfully be observed in the future.

Earthquakes are of such rare occurrence over most of the habitable area of the United States that precautions against them will be regarded by many as needless. However, the San Francisco experience proves that buildings properly constructed on good foundations need suffer little or no damage from that source. Charles B. Marx, professor of civil engineering at Leland Stanford Junior University, writes:

"In all probability brick walls laid in good cement mortar can be made as monolithic as concrete walls. That these latter need no steel in the walls to resist shock has been shown in the case of Roble Hall and the Museum. That masonry structures built around structural steel framing can be made to resist the shock of earthquake is shown by the dome of our library and by the many steel buildings standing in San Francisco."

It is more particularly against the hazard of

*Report to C. R. Dudley, chairman A. L. A. committee on library architecture, Asheville, May 25.

fire that precautions must be taken. According to a report made to the National Board of Fire Underwriters there were in San Francisco 54 fireproof buildings of varying types. With few exceptions these were all completely gutted by the fire, and many were so badly damaged structurally that they had to be taken down. A prominent architect was quoted as saying shortly after the fire that nothing was absolutely fireproof; it was merely a relative theory. In probably every instance the fire did not originate in the building, but was admitted from the outside, because of insufficient protection for openings.

In one case a building was saved by reason of its windows being glazed with wire glass, set in metal frames. The exposed floor openings were equipped with double metal-covered standard underwriter doors. The window glass was cracked by the heat, but the wire netting held it in place and the flames were effectively barred. The United States Mint was saved through being equipped with inside iron shutters at window openings, and having an independent water supply with a force of employees and United States troops to use it. In still another case the flames penetrated the three floors of an 11-story office building, but did not reach the upper stories because of concrete floors with cement finish and metal covered doors and trim.

Without going too much into technical details I shall undertake to summarize from the reports of experts the established facts that may be applicable in the planning and construction of library buildings.

As a precaution against destruction by earthquake it is necessary that the foundation be adequate and stable, and of sufficient strength to enable the entire base of the building to move as a unit. For the superstructure a properly designed and executed steel frame would afford the greatest security.

For protection against fire it is of utmost importance that all exterior openings should be effectively guarded. Several devices are available for this purpose, such as metal or metal covered doors and door and window frames, metal sash windows, wire glass glazing and metal shutters. One architect has designed an automatic concrete shutter with a fusible link, which will cause it to close on the approach of flames from the exterior.

The San Francisco experience proved that for façades pressed silica brick and terra cotta brick of the common size withstand the intense heat better than granite, marble, sandstone, or limestone. Granite in particular spalled severely even when not subjected to the highest temperature of the fire. When used as caps for piers or columns it has in many cases crumbled and gone to pieces. It goes without saying that roofs must be of some substance that will prevent the ingress of fire from that direction. Tin laid over boards proved inadequate. Copper, slate or

some other material of greater refractory power should be used.

These are precautions against fire from the outside. It is wise also to take measures to retard the progress of a fire should it get started within a building. Steel columns must be fireproofed or they will buckle from the heat. There were many column failures in San Francisco from the lack of proper fireproofing, and for this purpose nothing proved superior to concrete. Fireproof partitions are necessary to prevent the spread of fire. As a ship is divided into a series of water-tight compartments, so a building may be divided into a series of fireproof compartments. For this purpose nothing gave more satisfactory results than reinforced concrete used for floors and partitions. It may not always be feasible to use many such partitions in a library building, but the stack at least can be so separated and the entrances to it can easily be equipped with automatic metal covered doors. In large libraries it would be wise to subdivide the stack likewise into fireproof compartments. Reinforced concrete could be used for every second or third stack floor, and in very large libraries vertical partitions of similar material would lessen the chances of total destruction in the event of a conflagration.

Another precaution which should not be neglected is the provision of an independent water supply. There was evidence in the San Francisco fire of a temperature at certain points of about 2200 degrees Fahr., hence there is strong liability to ignition within a building even without direct access of the flames. But it may be possible with water available and a few men at hand to extinguish such fires in their incipency. The writer knows of a dwelling house that was saved by having at hand a few siphon bottles of soda water when no other water was available. Where there is a possibility of earthquakes, tanks on the roof are undesirable. There should be a well with a pump operated by some power installed on the premises. In the event of a conflagration power from an outside source is to be relied on.

These are some of the lessons driven home by the San Francisco experience.

GEORGE T. CLARK,

Librarian San Francisco Public Library.

BOOKS OF 1906 VOTED ON BY LIBRARIANS

A TENTATIVE list of the best books of 1906, numbering 1038 titles selected from 7139 books published in America, was lately prepared by the New York State Library. This list, roughly classified, was submitted to the librarians of the state and to other persons for a vote as to which 50 should be first chosen for a village library. The following table of results includes 84 titles embracing books which received the highest vote in each

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class, arranged in each group in the order of votes. This is simply a composite vote on new books, and must not be mistaken for the deliberate and balanced recommendation of the librarians of the state. The State Library will issue later its annotated list of 230 books of 1906 recommended to small libraries.

Reference books

A. L. A. portrait index.
Dana. Notes on bookbinding for librarians.
Hitchler. Cataloguing for small libraries.

Philosophy and ethics

Alger. Moral overstrain.
Jastrow. The subconscious.
Fowler. Starting in life.

Religion

Gardiner. The Bible as English literature.
Gordon. Through man to God.
Montgomery. Christus redemptor.
Sutherland. Famous hymns of the world.

Sociology

Anderson. The country town.
Laughlin. Industrial America.
Steiner. On the trail of the immigrant.
Hall. Immigration and its effects upon U. S.
Spargo. The bitter cry of the children.
Hyde. The college man and the college woman.
Haynes. The election of U. S. senators.
Foster. The practice of diplomacy as illustrated in the foreign relations of the U. S.
Taft. Four aspects of civic duty.
Wendell. Liberty, union and democracy.
Thwing. Higher education in America.

Natural science

Iles. Inventors at work.
Ingersoll. The life of animals.
Newcomb. Sidelights on astronomy [etc.].
Morse. Mars and its mystery.
Ingersoll. The wit of the wild.
Proctor. Giant sun and his family.
Saleeby. Evolution the master-key.
Velvin. Behind the scenes with wild animals.

Useful arts

Harwood. The new earth.
Johnson. Four centuries of the Panama canal.
Huber. Consumption.

Fine arts

Bacon, ed. Songs every child should know.
Kobbé. How to appreciate music.
Shelton. Seasons in a flower garden.
Hooper. The country house.
Sturgis. History of architecture. v. I.

Amusements

Kephart. Book of camping and woodcraft.

Literature

Benson. From a college window.
Dunne. Dissertations by Mr. Dooley.
Stevenson, comp. Days and deeds.
Sill. In sun and shade.
Hay. Addresses.

Burroughs. Bird and bough.
Clemens. Men and things.
Clemens. Women and things.
Hillis. The fortune of the republic.
Larned. Books, culture and character.
Wells, comp. A whimsey anthology.

Description and travel

Howells. Certain delightful English towns.
Hale. Tarry at home travels.
Hornaday. Camp-fires in the Canadian Rockies.
Talbot. My people of the plains.
White. The pass.
Guerber. How to prepare for Europe.
Bacon. The Connecticut river and the valley of the Connecticut.
Freer. Philippine experiences of an American teacher.
Singleton, ed. Historic buildings of America.
Lucas. A wanderer in London.

History

Peck. Twenty years of the republic, 1885-1905.
Hart, ed. The American nation. v. II-19.
Alexander. Political history of the state of New York.
Williams. Stories of early New York history.
Seaman. The real triumph of Japan.
Hulbert. The Ohio river.
Reid. Story of old Fort Johnson.

Biography

Hill. Lincoln the lawyer.
Chesterton. Charles Dickens.
Davis. Real soldiers of fortune.
Wilson. Joseph Jefferson.
Rothschild. Lincoln, master of men.
Perry. Walt Whitman.

Fiction

Churchill. Coniston.
Deland. The awakening of Helena Richie.
Wister. Lady Baltimore.
Ward. Fenwick's career.
Gordon. The doctor.
Smith. Tides of Barnegat.
London. White Fang.
Spearman. Whispering Smith.
Bachelier. Silas Strong.
Glasgow. The wheel of life.
Burnett. The dawn of a to-morrow.
Grenfell. Off the rocks.
Lee. Uncle William.

Juvenile

Barbour. The crimson sweater.
Kipling. Puck of Pook's Hill.
Beard. The field and forest handy book.
Mabie, ed. Heroes every child should know.
Mabie, ed. Legends every child should know.
Nicolay. Boy's life of Abraham Lincoln.
Grinnell. Jack the young canoeman.
Beard. Things worth doing, how to do them.
Wiggin and Smith, eds. The fairy ring.
Pier. Harding of St. Timothy's.
Duncan. Adventures of Billy Topsail.

LIBRARY EXHIBITS AT JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION

THE failure of the plan for an A. L. A. exhibit confines the library representation at the Jamestown Exposition to that of the Library of Congress, and to some library charts shown by the Bureau of Education, both in the Government building, which contains also the Interior and Post Office department exhibits. The Library of Congress makes an admirably comprehensive representative display, well worth attention by librarians as well as by the casual visitor. For the first time it has loaned many of its treasures, especially books and maps relating to the early history of Virginia, which are placed in a safe each night. Other exhibits of books are confined to those of a few publishers in the Liberal Arts building, as the plan of having a separate Graphic Arts building, including printing and like industries, has been given up.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF STATE LIBRARIES

10TH CONVENTION, ASHEVILLE, N. C., 1907

ON May 24, 1907, at 2.30 p.m., at the Battery Park Hotel, Asheville, N. C., the National Association of State Libraries opened its tenth annual meeting with Vice-president Thomas L. Montgomery in the chair, and an attendance of about 100 interested people. After expressing the sympathy and regret of the association in regard to the illness and enforced absence of its president, James L. Gillis, Mr. Montgomery introduced Mr. F. A. Sondley, of Asheville, who, in an eloquent address, gracefully welcomed the librarians to his city.

The report of the secretary and treasurer followed. After explaining the whys and wherefores connected with the loss in the mails of the stenographer's notes of the 1906 meeting, and the subsequent publication of the proceedings, minus the discussions of the papers, Miss Oakley made the following statements: The membership consists of 21 libraries represented by their librarians and assistants; during the year return postal cards had been sent to 37 libraries in the effort to get a complete and up-to-date list of state and affiliated libraries and their official representatives; 28 answers have been received, and the complete list will be published in the proceedings. Alabama and Oregon have paid dues for the first time this year. Money received during year \$231.28; disbursed \$155.44.

The first paper of the afternoon was by William R. Watson, of California, on "The administration of the library interests of a state." Mr. Watson maintained that combination and centralization secured greater efficiency, a more harmonious development and intelligent direction of affairs, and the curtailment of useless expense and effort. In his argument for the unification of the library

interests of a state he cited the New York State Library as the most notable example of library interests under the supervision of one head, the state librarian. Combining the state library, the state library commission, and any other allied interests, such as legislative reference bureau, state law library, etc., benefits the people by giving them a more comprehensive service. Through the travelling library borrowers are made aware that there is a general library, and they may make use of it. The state library becomes known as the headquarters for anything that may be wanted in the library line, and as a bureau of library information becomes advertised throughout the state. As a result gifts are increased and it becomes much easier to impress upon the legislators the desirability of increasing appropriations for library uses. The average legislator is not likely to understand why it is necessary to make several appropriations for what is practically one work. Another undesirable feature of separate departments is the possibility of some degree of friction between the different workers. The appropriation of a certain department may have been increased at the expense of others, thus giving cause for an unfriendly attitude. The creation of a state library commission may be necessary in some states, or the work may not be carried on at all, but the ideal to strive for should be the unification of the library interests of a state under a single management. The state library is naturally and should be actually the center of all the library interests and activities of a state. To the governing board should be given the power to initiate and direct all the library work of whatever kind is carried on with state funds. When the laws are not comprehensive enough they should be changed to meet the requirements, and so framed as to safeguard the library against the evils sometimes experienced from a change of administration. As California is demonstrating Mr. Watson's ideas, questions were asked and answered which were suggestive and helpful.

"Legislative reference work without an appropriation" was the topic discussed by Mr. Johnson Brigham, of Iowa. In his introduction Mr. Brigham outlined the work as done in New York and Wisconsin, acknowledging these states as the pioneers and leaders in this line of work. In New York the legislative reference section of the state library, and in Wisconsin the legislative reference department of the state library commission collects and brings to legislators and legislative committees all available information bearing upon proposed legislation. New York has a joint commission of three lawyers, who supervise, and when requested, prepare bills. In Wisconsin the legislative reference department serves as gatherer and dispenser of information, and as an expert commission in drawing bills, supplying briefs, etc. Mr. Brigham said

the question for each to settle for himself is, whether or not it is advisable for legislative reference librarians to take upon themselves such legislative functions as the passing upon the relative merits of conflicting legislation in other states, the relative weight of conflicting authorities, the effect of previous legislation upon the legislation proposed, and the probable outcome of future court decisions upon proposed legislation. Can we safely turn over to any man, however ably assisted, however astute, learned and conservative, the drafting of intricate measures traversing the subject matter of previous legislation, and subject always to interpretation by the courts? He then proceeded to give a history of legislative reference work done in Indiana, Nebraska, Maryland, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Iowa, California, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan, Kansas, Texas, Oregon, Montana, Virginia, Minnesota, Ohio, Alabama, Washington, and Massachusetts, New York and Wisconsin having been outlined in the beginning. The discussion which followed showed diverse opinions upon the extent to which legislative reference work can wisely and safely be carried and whether it were better to leave it in the hands of state librarians without additional appropriation, or whether the work demanded an expert with a large salary and corps of assistants. The discussion revealed, by its earnestness and warmth, that legislative reference work is the question of the hour to state librarians, many of whom had a word to say on the subject. It also gave rise to a friendly debate between Dr. Owen, of Alabama, and Mr. Legler, of Wisconsin, which pleasantly introduced both gentlemen to the association.

The program of the afternoon was closed by the report of the committee on extension of membership and advancement of activity, given by John P. Kennedy, of Virginia, chairman. The committee, through its chairman, gave as its opinion that it would be better to direct the energies of the association toward perfecting work along different lines than increasing its membership; that when members are added they should be persons recognized as competent librarians; that there is a great future ahead of the association, but it depends upon prompt action and co-operation among its members.

The second session of the association, on the morning of May 27, was a joint session with the American Library Association, at which time Dr. Thomas H. Owen, of Alabama, gave a most interesting talk, without notes, on the work and aspirations of the Alabama State Department of Archives and History, including not only his own work, but the library movement in the state, which owes much of its effectiveness to Dr. Owen's leadership.

One of the most notable papers of the week was then read by Miss Miriam E. Carey, of

Iowa, upon "Libraries in state institutions — the book as a tool." Miss Carey's work is that of a pioneer, and although she has only been engaged in it a year, her experience has shown that it is full of wonderful possibilities for experimental work among the unfortunate and criminal classes. The Iowa Board of Control of State Institutions has acted upon the suggestion of Miss Alice S. Tyler, secretary of the library commission, and has placed all the books in state institutions under the care of Miss Carey, who has shown resourcefulness and wisdom in the conduct of the work. This "Iowa idea" is one to be heartily commended to other states.

On the afternoon of May 28 the third session was opened with reports of committees, the first one presented being on "Systematic bibliography of state official literature." Mr. G. S. Godard, chairman, asked Miss Hasse, who was present with proof sheets of her index to state economic literature, to exhibit them and explain, so far as she desired, the progress of the work. Miss Hasse stated that the index for three states had been completed and was now in press, that the price would be \$1.50 a volume, which would not make it prohibitive, and passed around the sheets so that all might see the form and typography of the work.*

Mr. Bowker explained that his work, "State publications," did not conflict at all with Miss Hasse's, as his is a provisional list of the official publications of the several states, while hers is an analytical index of social and economic subjects found therein.

Mr. Charles McCarthy's report as chairman of the committee to investigate and formulate the subject of publishing a quarterly periodical, contained several suggestions. The publication should be primarily but not exclusively bibliographical in character, and should contain digests upon up-to-date questions. The editor should be especially fitted for the task. The question of expense might be met by making a charge for the publication, by co-operating with the Political Science Association through Professor Willoughby, of Johns Hopkins University, or by securing the help of the Library of Congress, through Mr. Putnam.

The report on state library statistics, by Mr. H. O. Brigham, of Rhode Island, was not available, but will be published in the proceedings.

"How should states delinquent in their exchanges be treated?" was the question submitted by Mr. G. S. Godard, of Connecticut, as the subject of his paper. Presuming that each state and territory has a library, and that public documents are necessarily a large part

* HASSE, A. R. Index of economic material in the documents of the states of the United States; prep. for and under the direction of the Department of Economics and Sociology of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Pt. 1, Maine, 1820-1904; pt. 2, New Hampshire. 4°. *In press.*

of such libraries, custom and necessity have established a system of interstate exchange which has proved economical and of mutual benefit. While many states appreciate the importance of a systematic exchange with selected interstate depositories, there are some states which are delinquent in these exchanges, owing to the incompetency, carelessness or negligence of one individual, the librarian. Mr. Godard urged that in such cases, rather than shut off the privilege of the state by dropping it from the exchange list, it would be better for the association to take concerted action toward educating or removing the offending official and getting a proper person in his place. Expressions of condemnation for such officials were heard from several, showing that nearly every one had had similar experiences to those of Connecticut, which had not been met with the patience of Mr. Godard.

The hour being late, an adjournment was taken to 8.30 p.m. of the same day, when the sessions were concluded by a paper on "The scope of book purchases for a state library," by Demarchus C. Brown, of Indiana, and the report of the nominating committee.

Mr. Brown introduced his subject by defining the scope and character of state libraries in the United States. Some are almost exclusively law libraries with the addition of documents, Wisconsin and Kentucky being examples of this class. Pennsylvania represents another class, including general literature, law and Pennsylvania history; New York in her library, under the control of the department of education, includes almost everything. There seems to be a well-grounded belief that as the state has undertaken education in the broadest sense, so there should be a general reference library where all citizens, officials, and societies of every description may find what they want. Also the disposition to loan the state books is growing, either individually or collectively by means of the travelling libraries, the latter work being delegated, in some states, to the library commissions. All the states have undertaken education, and the development of libraries follows naturally. Small communities cannot have large libraries, naturally there must be some central point about which all revolve; just as there is a central board of education, so may there not be a central library in and for the state, and the purchase of books should be as broad in scope as the library is far-reaching. The situation of the state library makes reference its chief field of operation; it is necessary then, that from the librarian down, every one dealing with the public in its relations to books should have scholarly training and instincts. The library can and should create a demand for its material. The Indiana State Library is buying books in all departments, and by a monthly bulletin is making this known and asking to

be of service. All of the states should have a separate building for a library and museum. The conclusion is, from the standpoint of a complete library, unlimited either in name or in fact, that the state library must purchase books in all departments in order that the state may carry out its purpose of general education.

The announcement of the election of the following officers was made, after which the meeting was adjourned: president, Thomas L. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania; 1st vice-president, Thomas H. Owen, of Alabama; 2d vice-president, J. M. Hitt, of Washington; secretary-treasurer, Miss Minnie M. Oakley, of Wisconsin. Committees were appointed as follows: *Clearing house for state publications*: T. M. Owen, Alabama; E. H. Bruncken, California; E. M. Goddard, Vermont; A. R. Hasse, New York. *Exchange and distribution of state documents*: W. R. Watson, California; C. B. Galbreath, Ohio; D. C. Brown, Indiana. *Extension of membership*: Johnson Brigham, Iowa; T. L. Cole, Washington, D. C.; Mr. Sheldon, Nebraska. *State library statistics*: H. O. Brigham, Rhode Island. *Systematic bibliography of state official literature*: G. H. Godard, Connecticut; A. R. Hasse, New York; D. C. Brown, Indiana; M. M. Oakley, Wisconsin; E. H. Anderson, New York; J. T. King, Kansas; T. M. Owen, Alabama; C. W. Andrews, Illinois. *Uniformity of session laws*: R. H. Whitten, New York; C. B. Galbreath, Ohio. M. M. OAKLEY.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

THE semi-annual meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America was held in conjunction with the American Library Association at Asheville, N. C., May 25-28, 1907. This first visit of the society to the South was made the occasion of a series of papers on the history of printing in that section. The first presses of Florida, Mississippi, and Alabama were described by Dr. Thomas M. Owen, director of the Alabama Department of Archives and History; those of South Carolina by Mr. A. S. Salley, Jr., secretary of the South Carolina Historical Commission; those of Tennessee by Mr. Edwin Wiley, of the Library of Congress, formerly of Vanderbilt University. An essay on early printing in North Carolina, also, by Dr. Stephen B. Weeks, was read by title. Never before has such a series of contributions to the history of American printing been brought together.

The second session was devoted to the discussion of two questions in practical bibliography, "The bibliographical work of state libraries" and "A handbook of special collections in American libraries." The bibliographical work of the California State Library, especially its indexing of California newspapers, was described by Mr. W. R.

Watson, assistant librarian; and the co-operation between the Connecticut State Library and other libraries of the state in the preparation of a Connecticut bibliography was described by Mr. G. S. Godard, state librarian. These two types of state bibliographical activity were discussed at some length by Mr. D. C. Brown, Indiana state librarian, Dr. Owen and others.

The scope of "A handbook of special collections in American libraries" and the methods to be followed in its preparation were considered from various points of view. The discussion was opened by Mr. C. W. Andrews, president of the American Library Association. Mr. N. D. C. Hodges presented letters from prominent scientists which raised doubt as to the value of such a handbook to men of science. A lively debate followed. In this Dr. E. C. Richardson, Mr. Victor H. Paltsits and others pointed out the value of such a bibliographical tool, especially in the different branches of historical research, and in the development of library collections.

Reports of interest were presented by the committee on incunabula and by the committee on colonial laws. The publication committee promised to have part 2 of the Papers and Proceedings ready soon, completing vol. 1, and the Bulletin committee announced that it had prepared and printed the initial number of a *Bulletin* of the society. The officers of the society were re-elected for the ensuing year, Mr. T. L. Cole, of Washington, being elected to the Council, succeeding Mr. Legler. The next meeting of the society will be held at Chicago during the Christmas holidays.

W. DAWSON JOHNSTON, *Secretary*.

LIBRARY COPYRIGHT LEAGUE

THE Library Copyright League held a meeting at Asheville on May 25. The executive committee presented the following report:

"The activity of the executive committee during the past year has been in three directions: (1) In arousing the interest of librarians and enlisting their co-operation; (2) in education of public opinion by the publication of articles in the newspapers and the distribution of literature; (3) in efforts before the Committee on Patents of Congress.

"Libraries have been reached in three ways: by the issue of circulars containing protests to be signed and forwarded to the members of the committee on patents; by personal letters to those showing the greatest interest; and by publications in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and in *Public Libraries* giving an account of progress. We are especially indebted to the editor of *Public Libraries* for courtesies received. We are more than indebted to the Edward Thompson Company and to Mr. Charles Porterfield, their attorney, for suggestions, and for the free supply of a reprint

of an article by Mr. Porterfield. Five hundred copies of this article were mailed to members of the League and to other librarians.

"Articles on the copyright bill have appeared in the *Boston Transcript* and *Globe*, the *Springfield Republican*, the *New York Globe*, and in several papers in the smaller cities. Reprints of some of these articles have been widely distributed.

"In the work before the Committee on Patents, the protests of libraries did much to prepare the way for the arguments presented by the League. Numerous letters, telegrams, signed circulars and postal card protests were received by the members of the committees on patents, and many letters were referred to them: from Representatives and Senators not on the committees. At least 200 such letters are in the files of the committees.

"The second public hearing on the bill began on Dec. 7, 1906. Messrs. Steiner, Wellman, and Cutter of your committee were present and were heard. Their arguments may be read in the printed account of the hearings. They not only presented arguments against the non-importation clause, presenting these in printed form, but also against the omission of the requirement of printing the copyright dates and against the change in the definition of copyright, which was pronounced by experts to be a clause which gave the monopoly of sale to the publisher, as well as the monopoly of reproduction of copies. In presenting these latter arguments, the executive committee acted as individuals, these points being not covered in the constitution of the League.

"The attitude of the members of the committees was of course not indicated at the hearing. But the careful attention given your committee's arguments, and the uniform courtesy with which all appearing before the committee were treated, assured us that they would give careful consideration to our contentions.

"With the purpose of further watching this legislation, your secretary spent about three weeks in Washington after the Christmas holidays. His time was spent in personal efforts with some of the members of the committees, and in ensuring that full discussion would be brought out on the floor, should the bill be reported, and time be given to any discussion of it.

"As a result of the testimony of the members of your committee at the hearing, and the other efforts made, the bill as reported eliminated all the objectionable features, except that it limited the number to be imported in any one invoice to one copy. This limitation is objectionable as causing some extra trouble in duplicating invoices, but will result in no very great inconvenience.

"The Library Copyright League as constituted has no power to incur financial obliga-

tions except on the vote of the whole League. We are glad to be able to report that no such obligation has been contracted, that all expenses have been paid from voluntary subscription, and that financial support for further operations is to some extent provided. All the expense of printing, postage, and clerical work has been paid from library subscriptions, and a balance remains for future use. All other expenses of the secretary have been provided by a private person interested in the controversy, but not connected with any library.

"The fight for the rights of libraries has but begun. The publishing interests have prominent attorneys working for their interests, and will undoubtedly renew the fight in the next session. Your committee asks your continued interest and co-operation."

The report was accepted, and the officers of the League were re-elected, as follows: Bernard C. Steiner, president; W. P. Cutter, secretary. The officers were directed to make application to the A. L. A. authorities for affiliation of the Library Copyright League with the American Library Association.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

THE second annual conference of the American Association of Law Libraries was held at Asheville, N. C., May 23-29, 1907. The officers serving during the meeting were: president, A. J. Small, Iowa State Law Library, Des Moines; secretary-treasurer, F. O. Poole, Association of the Bar of the City of New York. Two regular and two special meetings were held at the Battery Park Hotel, at which an average of 25 members were present, also numerous other library people who were interested.

The reports of officers and committees showed a lively interest and decided progress along many lines. The Association at its first meeting, in 1906, had a membership of 24. The report of the secretary-treasurer showed a membership at the present time of 77, with a balance in the treasury of \$35.25.

The most important matter passed upon was the report of the committee on indexing legal periodicals. Committees were appointed as recommended in this report to undertake the publication of a volume to supplement Jones' "Index to legal periodicals," and to publish a quarterly journal to contain, in addition to the current index entries to periodicals, leading articles of interest to law librarians, exchange lists of duplicates, etc. The index entries are to cumulate each quarter, the final number for the year to contain in one alphabet all the entries of that year. It is hoped that both committees may be able to begin work at once, the first number of the periodical to be issued early in 1908.

The main topic of the second regular meeting was "Law classification." Papers by Mr.

W. J. C. Berry and Dr. G. E. Wire on author and subject arrangement of text-books were read, and excited lively discussion. Mr. Charles H. Gould, of the McGill University Library, Montreal, furnished an interesting paper on Canadian law libraries.

The following officers for 1907-8 were elected: A. J. Small, president; A. H. Mettee, vice-president; F. O. Poole, secretary-treasurer. Executive committee, in addition to the above, who serve on the committee *ex-officio*: E. A. Feazel, F. W. Schenk, George Kearney. The committees appointed were as follows: *Quarterly publication*.—A. J. Small, F. O. Poole, A. H. Mettee, F. B. Gilbert, F. W. Schenk. *Exchange of duplicates*.—Andrew H. Mettee, L. E. Hewitt, Mrs. Cobb. *Library of Congress*.—George Kearney, Claude Dean, Mrs. Klingelsmith. *Bibliography*.—F. B. Gilbert, Mr. Crossley. *Indexing legal periodicals*.—F. W. Schenk, Charles Belden, F. B. Gilbert, Mr. Butler, E. A. Feazel. *American Bar Association*.—Charles Belden, Wm. H. Holden, E. W. Emery. *Membership*.—E. A. Feazel, Claude Dean, Miss Smith, John E. King, Mrs. Bond.

It was decided to discuss at the next annual meeting, as one of the main topics, the "Use of law books." The proceedings will be published in connection with the proceedings of the American Library Association.

LEAGUE OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

MEETINGS of the League of Library Commissions were held at Asheville, in connection with the A. L. A. Conference, on May 24 and 27, on which last date also the League was represented at the general session of the American Library Association, by an address by Mr. Legler on "Certain phases of library extension." At these meetings the program as announced was carried through, with the exception of the paper by Mr. Wynkoop, who was unable to be present; the discussions were animated and interesting, and the topics presented held the attention of the audience. Miss Tyler, president of the League, presided, and in the absence of Miss Clara Baldwin Mrs. Karen Jacobson acted as secretary. Miss Ahern's address on "Some unsolved questions in library extension" elicited discussion of commission methods, and helpful suggestions; and the paper by Mr. Legler on "The library budget," was a useful introduction to the round table discussion of "Summer school problems," conducted by Miss Hazeltine. The latter was participated in by many representatives of the summer courses maintained by the different commissions, who considered admission requirements, subjects, equipment, details of instruction, and conduct of examinations.

A more extended report of the meeting of the League will be given in an early number of the JOURNAL.

American Library Association

President: Arthur E. Bostwick, New York Public Library.

Secretary: J. I. Wyer, Jr., State Library, Albany, N. Y.

Executive officer: E. C. Hovey, A. L. A. headquarters, 34 Newbury st., Boston, Mass.

29TH ANNUAL MEETING, ASHEVILLE, N. C., MAY 23-29, 1907

Asheville will be remembered in A. L. A. annals as the second Southern meeting place of the American Library Association — for St. Louis can hardly be reckoned as within that definition — and as the scene of one of the most pleasant and interesting conferences that the Association has yet held. In attendance, the Asheville Conference ranges with those of Montreal and Waukesha, having brought together about 450 delegates; but the attendance was more proportionately representative of the different sections of the country than has been the case in larger meetings. No one section predominated to any marked degree, the Southern representation being distributed through half a dozen states and the western, eastern, central and Pacific states making a good comparative showing. The Library of Congress holds, probably, the record for attendance, with 22 delegates to its credit; but a special feature of the meeting was the number of librarians or heads of departments and the comparatively small representation of assistants, in contrast to the attendance at Magnolia, Niagara Falls, and at Narragansett Pier last year.

The Battery Park Hotel, set on its hill overlooking the city and rimmed in by the mountains, made a most attractive headquarters, but could accommodate only about two-thirds of the delegates. The overflow were arranged for in various pleasant hotels and boarding houses, but these were all some distance from the Battery Park, and there was considerable dissatisfaction in consequence. The general sessions were held in the hotel ball room, which had ample space, good acoustics, and quiet surroundings. For the affiliated and section meetings arrangements were less satisfactory, the rooms available being often too small, too noisy, or too concealed, for comfort; and it was evident that in planning for future meetings special effort must be made to obtain a sufficient number of quiet and spacious meeting rooms. The social features of the meeting were few, aside from several drives and afternoon teas, and the week was given closely to business, with the result that the program was concluded exactly on time, with no loose threads to be gathered up. It was found, however, impossible to follow the order of the program in regard to the presentation of papers and reports, which were continually being postponed or shifted in a manner disconcerting to the audience; and the

frequent criticism that the program was too much overweighted must be admitted as deserved. Fewer reports than usual were printed in advance, despite the recommendations to this effect made last year, and the press reporting arrangements were much less effective than at Narragansett Pier — possibly owing partly to the greater remoteness of the meeting place, but also to failure to carry out the work begun and outlined last year by the publicity committee.

The actual business of the conference did not begin until Friday, May 24, but the program specified various activities for Thursday afternoon. These were disarranged by the late arrival of trains, so that the first general assembly was on Thursday evening, when the Library Association received its formal welcome to Asheville. Addresses of greeting were delivered on behalf of the state, by Lieutenant-Governor Francis D. Winston; for the city, by Judge J. C. Pritchard; and for the North Carolina Library Association, by Louis R. Wilson. To these response was made by President Andrews, and the audience then passed into the reception parlors of the hotel, where an informal reception was held, under the auspices of the Asheville Library Association.

On Friday morning the first general session was called to order at 9.45 by President Andrews, who then delivered his president's address, which is given elsewhere (*see p. 249*). His theme, "The use of books," had been made a special subject for the conference, and was treated in various aspects by later speakers, with the purpose of bringing out resources and methods of use in the various classes of literature. Reports followed from the Council and Executive Board, and the chief officers. The Council reported the following nomination of officers for 1907-8: president, N. D. C. Hodges, Cincinnati; 1st vice-president, C. H. Gould, Montreal; 2d vice-president, Helen E. Haines, New York; secretary, J. I. Wyer, Jr., Albany; treasurer, Anderson H. Hopkins, Pittsburgh; recorder, Lutie E. Stearns, Wisconsin; trustee of endowment fund, C. C. Soule, Boston; Councillors: Mary E. Ahern, R. R. Bowker, T. L. Montgomery, F. C. Patten, W. F. Yust. Tellers were appointed as follows: P. L. Windsor, Texas; Chalmers Hadley, Indiana; and it was stated that other nominations would be received in accordance with the constitution, and that the election would be held on Tuesday from 10.30 to 2.30. Mr. Wyer, in his secretary's report, gave an interesting review of the year's activities, noting the membership of the Association as 2019, the largest in its history, and outlining the work done in establishing executive offices in Boston last September. He touched also upon important events in the general library field, such as the creation of three new library commissions during the past year. In the absence of the treasurer, George F. Bowerman, owing to

serious illness, his report was not presented; but Mr. Corey read the report for the trustees of the endowment fund, recording the various investments of A. L. A. funds (including the Carnegie endowment).

Professor W. P. Trent, of Columbia University, then delivered a most interesting address outlining the literary and library development of the South. The culture of the old South, he said, was a distinct and important influence; there was lack of public libraries and public schools, but no lack of books and readers among the dominant classes. The tradition of culture handed down from the old South to the new is one of the most important of the assets possessed by the southern libraries of to-day. This tradition of culture may help to make possible a great library movement in the South, just as it has helped to bring about an educational renaissance and revival of interest in historical studies.

Turning from local to broader interests, the speaker admitted that it is difficult for an outsider to say anything of value with regard to the problems with which a body of specialists is chiefly concerned. Speaking as a teacher and a writer, he thought that the advances made by American libraries were extraordinary, but that progress had not been uniform, and that to their selection of books for scholarly purposes the larger libraries should devote a greater amount of attention. He gave illustrations of classes of literature which he had found neglected, and of special subjects which did not receive prompt enough attention. He suggested a closer affiliation with various scholarly associations and emphasized the bibliographical services the latter could render. He commended heartily the services to scholars rendered possible by the system of inter-library loans, and pointed out how through the improved facilities for photographing rare books and documents in foreign libraries it would soon be possible for the larger libraries in America, at a slight cost, to enable scholars to undertake at their homes almost any form of editorial labor. He suggested also that the libraries might make themselves very useful by securing full information with regard to the important treasures collected by bibliophiles throughout the country. He closed with a plea for thorough co-operation between scholars and librarians and for a concerted effort to secure from the public such support as would enable the cloistered professions to attract to their ranks the most highly endowed and equipped men and women.

Detailed consideration of the "Use of books" was introduced by Andrew Keogh, of Yale University Library, with a paper on "Bibliography." Bibliography, it was pointed out, has hitherto considered books chiefly as relics of the past or as works of art. This form of bibliography has been highly pleasurable and of great historic and artistic value.

Nevertheless, it has been overshadowed by the recent growth of practical bibliography, whose function is to facilitate research. Bibliographers are now hard at work indexing and classifying knowledge, that men may have access to it without unnecessary toil. Bibliographies differ in scope, being limited by territory, by period, or by subject. They differ in arrangement, for they may be by authors, or logically classified, or alphabetico-classed, or by alphabetical subject-headings, or in chronological or geographical order. For certain users or purposes certain forms are best. Bibliographies differ finally in value. All are selective, and differ only in the degree of exclusion. In some the titles are inaccurate, or inadequate, or misleading. A complete and accurate list of titles is but a beginning, for a bibliography should indicate the comparative worth of books. This may be done by selection of titles; by annotations showing the scope or purpose of each work; and by critical valuations. Bibliographies can be compiled only by specialists. Libraries should build up their bibliographical collections as fully as possible, make them readily accessible, and see that readers use them constantly. A critical bibliography is the best help in building up a new collection, or in discovering and remedying deficiencies in an old one. It is the best basis for reading lists. It gives a student a preliminary survey of his field, mapping it out and sub-dividing it. Its highest function is to define the boundaries of knowledge and determine the scholar's starting-point.

Reports of various committees followed, some of them of unusual interest, which owing to the lateness of the hour did not receive as full attention as they deserved. These included the committee on library work for the blind, N. D. C. Hodges, chairman, which reviewed at length methods and practical opportunities in this field; bookbuying, by A. E. Bostwick; and cataloging rules, by J. C. M. Hanson.

In the afternoon there were meetings of the National Association of State Libraries, Catalog Section, American Association of Law Libraries, New York State Library School Association, and North Carolina Library Association; the evening was devoted to the College and Reference Section, Trustees' Section, League of Library Commissions, and further deliberations of the Law Librarians.

"The Southern library movement" was the theme of Saturday morning's session, fittingly opened by Miss Anne Wallace with a paper on "The history of the free public library movement in the South since 1899" (see p. 253). At the close of Miss Wallace's address Mr. R. R. Bowker spoke in recognition of the work she has done for libraries in the Southern field, and announced that as a token of affectionate regard for her services a loving cup

would be presented to her, from her friends in the A. L. A. He asked that those present who believed in "good fairies" should prove their faith by a "Peter Pan" salute to Miss Wallace — which was given with enthusiasm.

Reports from separate Southern states were then presented. Mr. Kennedy spoke for Virginia, telling of the extension of state library facilities, and the excellent work done by the travelling libraries; Mrs. Annie Smith Ross represented North Carolina, describing the effect of the recent laws establishing rural libraries which have created over 1400 such libraries, and reporting 22 public and 40 college and high school libraries in the state. South Carolina's report, by Miss Mary Martin, in the absence of the writer, was read by title; for Florida George B. Utley told of a wide field as yet almost untilled, with but one free public library in operation; Dr. Owen spoke for Alabama; Phineas L. Windsor spoke for Texas, where the library movement began in 1900 and has been steadily developed; for Louisiana, William Beer was to report, but was unable to be present; his paper, however, was briefly noted. In the absence of Miss Mary Hannah Johnson, of Nashville, Mr. Baskette read her report for Tennessee; Miss Edith Phelps spoke for Oklahoma, where a state library association has just entered the field; and William F. Yust closed the series with a report on Kentucky, where there are 14 counties with free libraries, 10 with subscription libraries, and 66 without any libraries, and where a state library association is on the eve of organization. In view of the extent of this survey of the Southern field, various committee reports and some papers had to go over, though opportunity was given to Mr. Charles F. Lummis to present an invitation to the Association to meet in Los Angeles in 1908.

The afternoon was devoted to a visit to the Biltmore estate of Mr. George Vanderbilt, or to other drives about the beautiful country, and in the evening the Bibliographical Society of America held a session, and the Library Copyright League had a short meeting.

Sunday was a welcome day of rest and sunshine, broken by the usual afternoon shower. It was spent in various pleasant ways, many going to the churches in Asheville or to the beautiful little Biltmore church, and nearly all enjoying drives, walks or climbs. A party was entertained by Rutherford B. Hayes, a member and one of the former officers of the Association, who was a welcome figure at the conference; and a large number joined in delightful trips to Mountain Meadows Inn and to Rattlesnake Lodge, the summer home of Dr. C. P. Ambler.

Monday morning's general session opened with an interesting innovation, in the presentation of addresses by representatives of the affiliated or kindred associations, outlining phases of their work. Miss M. E. Ahern presented the report of the committee on co-

operation with the National Educational Association, and this was followed by a response for the N. E. A., dealing with "Relations between libraries and schools from the school side," by R. J. Tighe, president of the Southern Educational Association. Mr. Tighe urged closer affiliation between the N. E. A. and the A. L. A., and emphasized the need of training teachers in the use of books. The other affiliated organizations represented in this way were the American Association of Law Libraries, by Frank B. Gilbert, with an admirable paper on "The administration and use of a law library;" the League of Library Commissions, by Mr. Legler's fine address on "Certain phases of library extension;" and the National Association of State Libraries, which was represented both by Dr. Thomas M. Owen, who spoke most interestingly on "The work and aspirations of the Alabama State Department of Archives and History," and by Miss Miriam Carey, whose account of what can be done by libraries in state institutions — for the defective, the insane, and the criminal — was full of suggestion and encouragement.

A most interesting paper on "The first public library in China" was read by Miss Mary E. Wood, of Boone College, Wuchang; and there were various committee reports, among them those on bookbinding, on library training, and on conduct of headquarters. The latter, presented by Mr. Corey, stated that the committee had kept closely in touch with the work at headquarters, and finds that it is constantly developing in usefulness. "Two features of the work are most in evidence: First, the systematizing of the business — that which may be called the sales department of the Publishing Board as distinguished from the editorial work of the board. Second, the beginning of a collection of plans of library buildings which has required much hard work, time and correspondence. Of other departments of work, the labor of the making up and issue of the bulletin has fallen mainly upon the headquarters force; and the number of callers and the amount of correspondence requiring attention have steadily increased." The committee referred especially to the "zeal, intelligent work and constant application of Mr. E. C. Hovey," and expressed the hope "that the Association will be able to continue and enlarge the work so well begun, and that Mr. Hovey can be retained in its charge." Among the other incidents of the morning was the introduction of a motion by Dr. B. C. Steiner, presenting an amendment to the constitution, which was referred to the Council as a special order of business.

In the afternoon the Bibliographical Society and the Children's Librarians' Section engaged the attention of the truly earnest, but the stress of business was alleviated by an afternoon tea given by Mrs. Annie Smith Ross at the Woman's Exchange, where the

Northern visitors made their first acquaintance with "Lady Baltimore," and by a lawn party on the charming grounds of the Manor, where some 75 A. L. A. delegates were established. The evening was given to the League of Library Commissions, the Law Librarians, and a prolonged Council meeting.

Tuesday morning's session opened with a report from E. C. Hovey, executive officer, which was in the nature of an informal address, urging the importance of obtaining library memberships, as a regular source of A. L. A. income. The large increase in personal membership was referred to, and the comparative representation of the various states, and every member was requested to make special effort to extend the list. A resolution was offered from the floor and carried, expressing approval by the Association, of the Council's action in establishing and maintaining headquarters. Charles R. Dudley then presented the report of the committee on library architecture, expressing appreciation of the excellent collection of library plans made at headquarters by the executive officer; and this was followed by a paper by George T. Clark on "Lessons as to construction and equipment from the San Francisco fire" (see p. 258), which was read by Mr. Dudley for Mr. Clark, who arrived late. The report of the committee on library administration, recommending various "economies in library work" had been printed in advance, and was distributed at the session. The theme "the use of books" was then resumed, with a fine paper by Dr. Edward J. Nolan, on books in "Natural history"—at once a survey and an analysis, remarkable for its wide knowledge and thorough mastery of the subject, as for the literary power and play of keen humor which marked its treatment. Charles J. Barr followed with a paper on "Some bibliographical aids to the use of the current literature of science." He said, in substance: "The 'International catalogue of scientific literature' has established itself as an index to the whole range of scientific literature and should be placed on a permanent footing. Some improvement seems possible in the matter of making each volume cover a given year, thus facilitating the use as a reference tool. This might be accomplished by more rigid administration of the regional bureaus. The valuable literature of mining and geology emanating from South Africa should be made available by inclusion in the catalog. 'Science abstracts' and the card index issued by the Concilium bibliographicum of Zurich are valuable supplements to the 'International catalogue' in physics and biological sciences, respectively. In applied science the *Engineering Index* is the most useful tool for American libraries. It is a matter for congratulation that there is to be an annual volume hereafter, and that that for 1906 is now available. The new periodical entitled *Technical Literature*, published in New York,

promises well as an index, but is not likely to supersede such established works as the *Engineering Index* and 'Der repertorium der technischen Journal-literatur.' The *Revue de l'ingenieur* in index technique is less satisfactory. In agriculture the card index of the U. S. department publications and that of the experiment station bulletins are maintaining their standard of excellence. The quarterly bulletin of the Institute of Architects makes available the literature of architecture. The form could be much improved by the omission of material extraneous to the bibliography, and by the use of more definite subject headings."

Miss Hasse's report as chairman of the committee on public documents was the introduction to a most interesting and useful discussion, opened by William L. Post, Superintendent of Documents, in an excellent statement of the work of his office, its limitations and conditions, and its relations to the libraries of the country. This was participated in by a number of speakers and roused much general interest. A special point brought out was the restriction imposed upon the use of public documents in libraries, resulting from the provision of the law forbidding their removal from the library. Objection was made to this by librarians, and Mr. Post stated that his interpretation of the law was that public documents must be treated like reference books, and not circulated, and that he would be unable to modify this interpretation. At the close of the discussion papers on the general subject were presented as follows: "The use of documents in a public library," by W. R. Reinick, of the Free Library of Philadelphia; "Obstacles to a proper use of documents by depository libraries," by Henry M. Gill, of New Orleans; and "The distribution of bills and current reports to libraries," by Willard Austen, of Cornell.

The polls were opened on Tuesday from 10.30 to 2.30, in the room set aside for A. L. A. headquarters, and they were a center for electioneering hitherto unprecedented in the annals of the Association. The nominations adopted by the Council for officers for the ensuing year were opposed (except for the offices of vice-presidents, recorder and endowment fund trustee) by independent nominations, as follows: president, Arthur E. Bostwick; secretary, Bernard C. Steiner; treasurer, Drew B. Hall; with nomination of Gardner M. Jones to the Council; and, while a general feeling of friendliness prevailed, there were strong cross currents of agreement and disagreement on the conduct of headquarters, the copyright controversy, and other vexed questions, and a regrettable amount of "coralling" of uninformed delegates. In the afternoon there were sessions of the State Libraries and the College Reference Section, with later a garden party at Strawberry Hill, the beautiful Bartlett estate, where Mrs. A. C.

Bartlett gave to the Library Association a delightful and hospitable welcome; and the activities of the day were closed with an evening session of the Catalog Section.

On Wednesday morning the last general session of the conference opened, continuing the consideration of "The use of books." "Applied sciences" were treated by Charles J. Brown, who reviewed the use of this literature by men in many fields of professional and technical work, and outlined the equipment of a technical library; "Patents," at home and abroad, were treated most informally by Captain Howard L. Prince, of the U. S. Patent Office; George W. Lee spoke partly on "Engineering," but more fully on the demands made upon library resources by a large business house which wants varied information as fully and with as little delay as possible. "Medicine" was treated by Samuel H. Ranck, whose paper, in his absence, was read by the secretary; Miss Alice M. Jordan spoke with sympathy and common sense on "Children's books;" Mr. Bostwick treated "Fiction" with a delightful mingling of paradox, humor and insight; Miss Patten's excellent survey on "Art books" was read by Miss Countryman; and the president gave extracts from Mr. Foster's valuable paper on "History."

The usual report from the Council was presented, announcing the selection of Lake Minnetonka, Minn., as next year's meeting place, and noting the more important business transacted. It included a letter proffering the resignation of the LIBRARY JOURNAL as official organ, which was read to the Association, as follows:

NEW YORK, May 13, 1907.

Mr. J. I. Wyer,

Secretary American Library Association,
State Library, Albany, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: Thirty years ago, at the conference of librarians at Philadelphia in October, 1876, called through the efforts of the projectors of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, at which meeting the American Library Association was organized, the AMERICAN LIBRARY JOURNAL was made the official organ of the new organization. Its first number was issued in preparation for that conference and was presented at the meeting. Its second issue contained in full the Proceedings of that first conference and each succeeding conference has been fully recorded in a special number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, issued as soon after the conference as practicable, and in recent years, since the present managing editor of the JOURNAL has been also the recorder of the Association and the whole work has been done in the JOURNAL office, with a promptness which it is believed compares favorably with the issue of similar proceedings of any similar organization. While the work of editing and publishing the Proceedings, which has been done without charge to the Association beyond actual cost and consequently without a penny of profit to the LIBRARY JOURNAL, has been a considerable burden upon the resources of the JOURNAL, nevertheless, the close relationship between the Association and the JOURNAL has been so gratifying and in many respects so satisfactory that the LIBRARY JOURNAL was prepared, whether or not a selective publication at less cost than full publication was decided upon, to continue the work of issuing the Proceedings as in previous years. As the official organ of the Association, it has been the aim of the JOURNAL to be loyal to the highest ideals and best interests of the library profession, which within the

thirty-one years' history of the Association and the JOURNAL has broadened and heightened into one of the most important factors in American life and progress, and it has endeavored to support loyally the purposes of the Association while taking the broadest view of the relations of the library with the commonwealth. The Executive Board having now decided to print, in co-operation with the Publishing Board, a periodical bulletin as specifically representative of the Association, and the Council having decided it expedient that the Association should now assume directly the issue of the Proceedings, with the understanding that these would then form a special number of this bulletin and be withdrawn from the LIBRARY JOURNAL, it becomes incumbent upon the JOURNAL to resign the position which it has held for thirty years past as official organ of the American Library Association. Its resignation is therefore proffered to the Association from which its commission was received, with sincere regret and in the hope that, should the Bulletin do a greater service to the Association than the LIBRARY JOURNAL has been able to do, the JOURNAL may nevertheless continue in close relation and in harmony with the Association, retain its hold upon the affections of the members of the Association, which it so cordially recognizes and for which it extends its hearty thanks, and help to maintain in America, as the foremost library nation of the world, the ideals which it has during the generation of its existence sought to uphold.

Truly yours,
R. R. BOWKER,
For the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

The report of the committee on resolutions was read by Mr. Lane, chairman, expressing the thanks of the Association for the hospitality and courtesies extended by the local hosts and the various efforts made to ensure the comfort of the delegates. It included also the following resolution:

"A bill having lately been reported to Congress which amends and codifies the existing law with respect to copyright—a subject of vital concern to all members of this association:

"Resolved, That the members of the American Library Association here present express their approval of the provisions of the Copyright Bill in its present form so far as these provisions affect the interests of libraries.

"Resolved, That they record their thanks, first, to the Committee appointed by the Executive Board which represented the Association before the Copyright conference and prevented the inclusion in the first draft of the bill of unfavorable restrictions; and second, to the Library Copyright League, which took up the work at the point reached by the Committee and in the hearings before the Joint Committees of Congress and by public discussion helped to make plain the justice of granting still greater freedom to libraries in the importation of books, and contributed to securing the provisions at present embodied in the Copyright Bill." *Voted.*

This was a substitute for a resolution expressing the thanks of the Association to the Library Copyright League, offered on the floor by Mr. Carr at the opening of the session, which had been referred to the resolutions committee for consideration and presentation.

Announcement of election of officers was then made, as follows: total ballots cast 341, with the following results: president, Arthur E. Bostwick, 181 (N. D. C. Hodges, 157); first vice-president, C. H. Gould, 334; second vice-president, Helen E. Haines, 304; secretary, J. I. Wyer, Jr., 186 (B. C. Steiner, 151); treasurer, Anderson H. Hopkins, 157 (Drew B. Hall, 139); recorder, Lutie E. Stearns,

277; trustee of endowment fund, C. C. Soule, 310. Council: Mary E. Ahern, 297; T. L. Montgomery, 289; R. R. Bowker, 280; Gardner M. Jones, 275; W. F. Yust, 243.

President Andrews then introduced Mr. Bostwick, the president-elect, who in a few graceful words expressed his recognition of the honor conferred upon him. A last and most pleasing incident of the session was the presentation to President Andrews, for the American Library Association, of a gavel given by the North Carolina Library Association. The presentation was made in a charming speech by Mrs. Annie Smith Ross, of Charlotte, president of the North Carolina association. The gavel is, suitably, of rhododendron wood, having an appearance of twisted creamy ivory, adorned with a spiral band of silver intended to bear the names of those presidents of the A. L. A. during whose administration it is used; it was especially welcome, as the gavel now in use, presented at the Chautauqua Conference in 1898, was made for ten years and had just rounded out its term of service. The 29th conference was then adjourned without day.

Most of the delegates departed on Wednesday afternoon, some to return direct, but a party of 70 to enjoy the post-conference trip; while a few remained in Asheville for a day or so, to rest and enjoy at leisure the beautiful mountain scenery.

During the conference an excellent group photograph of the delegates was taken by Messrs. Brock & Koonce, of Asheville, which is reproduced elsewhere. Copies of this photograph will be sent to any address, post paid, by the photographers on receipt of \$1.

This brief record of the conference must not close without mention of the interesting little library of the Asheville Library Association. It was visited by most of the delegates, who received an unfailing and most hospitable welcome from Miss Irwin, the librarian, and her assistants, and who admired especially the beautiful portrait of General Robert E. Lee, which is one of its prized possessions.

POST CONFERENCE TRIP

The Jamestown Exposition was the goal of most of those who had time for travel or sightseeing, at the close of the conference. A large party went directly to Norfolk on Wednesday afternoon, but the regular post-conference trip, arranged and conducted as usual by the familiar A. L. A. cicerone, Mr. Faxon, was to Norfolk via Lake Toxaway.

The post-conference party, 69 strong, arrived late on Wednesday afternoon at this gem of a lake, set in the midst of mountains. Except for the outbuildings of the hotel, the railway station and a general store, there is no sign of humdrum life about the lake, and here for four days the visitors, tired with the rush and strain of conference week, forgot statistics, circulation, the use of books and public documents.

Toxaway Inn gave its weary guests a cheery welcome, in the huge wood fires that blazed in reception hall and ball room, about which later in the evening were gathered sundry "story hour" audiences. Thursday was Memorial day, a fact almost forgotten in those peaceful surroundings, and there were walks, drives, and boating parties to fill the hours, while the electric launch was freely used to explore the more distant bays of this most realistic artificial body of water. Most of the visitors, however, used their first morning in tramping over the nearby hills, which were beautiful with great masses of mountain laurel, varying in color from white to deep pink, blooming blackberry bushes, and flowering magnolias; and in the afternoon a large party set off for a walk to the lovely Horsepasture Falls. Friday was rainy, but the showers held up at intervals, permitting the irrepressible to venture out and conquer other views. On Saturday the sun shone forth again, and those who remained, somewhat reduced in numbers, were able to make the ascent of Mt. Toxaway, which towers to the left of the inn. Mr. Dana headed a group which started in the morning, lunched on the mountain side and enjoyed a leisurely two hours at the summit, enjoying to the full the wonderful coloring of the widespread landscape of valley and mountain. A carriage of six took the 12-mile drive which affords a view of Horsepasture Falls and the Narrows on the way, reaching home only at 9.00 p.m. after perilous adventures on dark muddy roads. A third group climbed the steep ascent on horseback, while a fourth struggled to the summit during the afternoon hours with only a few minutes in which to enjoy the view. On Sunday there was rain again, but pleasant drives were possible, and in the afternoon there was a last sunset view of the mountains and lake.

Monday saw the party, still further depleted, bid farewell to Toxaway and set out on the trip to Norfolk, which was reached on Tuesday morning, June 4. The headquarters were at the Inside Inn—a name waking varied memories of St. Louis and Portland—but most of the visitors did not spend the full time there. There was disappointment at the lack of an A. L. A. exhibit, but the exhibit of the Library of Congress proved well worth seeing, and the feeling was general that the trip to Jamestown was worth while. Several members made individual excursions up the James to Richmond and return, or to old Jamestown by boat, across to Williamsburg by road, and thence by railway to Norfolk. In such trips and in varied sightseeing passed two days, and the Friday morning boat to Washington carried the final detachment of the post-conference party, in the persons of Mr. and Mrs. Faxon and five other A. L. A. members, who exchanged last good-byes as the boat reached Washington at nine o'clock Friday evening.

A. L. A. CATALOG SECTION

In the absence of both chairman and secretary, Dr. E. C. Richardson called the Catalog Section to order on the evening of May 24, and asked Miss Sula Wagner to act as secretary.

Mr. Hanson, chairman of the committee on rules, gave a brief survey of the history of the committee. He read a few of the points brought out in the preface to the proposed code, such as entry under pseudonym for public libraries and under real names for reference libraries with references from other form in each case, entry of societies under first word not an article, etc.

Dr. Richardson pointed out that any discussion tending to change the rules which had been so carefully worked out was unnecessary, but that it might be profitable in instruction and might eventually assist in the preparation of a new edition.

Mr. Hopkins, of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, recommended that the rules be printed as soon as possible, that they be printed at Washington, and that an edition be printed also on cards in accordance with the recommendation of the committee.

Dr. Richardson mentioned that it had also been suggested that an abbreviated code be printed for the use of small libraries.

Mr. Gould, of McGill University, Montreal, advocated an abbreviated edition in addition to the complete code. It should amount to a selection from these rules and should be made by the committee.

Mr. Lane suggested instead a revision or rewriting of one of the handbooks, such as Miss Hitchler's or Miss Plummer's, which would present the matter in a more informal manner than would be possible in a formal code of rules.

Dr. Richardson called for a discussion of points likely to interest the section which had been suggested by Mr. Bishop. A discussion followed on English compound names, married women, English noblemen, pseudonyms, periodicals, joint author entry, a collection of essays by various authors, etc. Mr. Hanson asked that suggestions be written and handed to members of the committee.

Then followed a short discussion of the revised "List of subject headings" being prepared by Miss Crawford.

On suggestion of Dr. Richardson, Mr. Gould moved that the Catalog Section tender its heartiest thanks to the committee on rules for its work. The motion was seconded by Dr. Little, Bowdoin College, and unanimously carried.

The second session was held on the evening of May 28. Dr. Richardson being obliged to leave, the president of the A. L. A. appointed Mr. Carl Roden, of the Chicago Public Library, as chairman. Mr. Roden accordingly called the section to order. He appointed as

nominating committee Mr. Gardner M. Jones, Salem, Mass., and Miss Parham, Bloomington, Ill.

A discussion followed on the amount of detail necessary for the catalog of a small library. The general opinion among librarians of small libraries seemed to be that pagination was of little or no use. It seemed to be the consensus of opinion that the particular class with which recataloging should begin depended on the needs of the particular library. Mr. Hastings, Library of Congress, pointed out that it might be well to begin with those classes already recataloged by the Library of Congress in case the L. C. cards were to be used, as by the time those classes were finished the Library of Congress would probably have completed others and more cards would thus be available.

Papers were read by Miss Harriet B. Gooch, Louisville, Ky., Free Public Library, on "The new catalog," and by Julia T. Rankin, Carnegie Library of Atlanta, on "Printed cards from the Library of Congress."

After some further discussion on the size of card to be used, color of ink for subject headings, etc., the chairman asked for a report of the nominating committee. Mr. Jones reported for chairman Miss Agnes Van Valkenburgh, Milwaukee Public Library; for secretary, Miss Faith E. Smith, Sedalia (Mo.) Public Library, who were unanimously elected. The section then adjourned, to meet at the next annual meeting of the Association.

COLLEGE AND REFERENCE SECTION

Two sessions were held by the College and Reference Section, with large attendance, on Friday evening, May 24, and on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 29. Theodore W. Koch, University of Michigan, presided, as chairman, at both sessions.

The first session was opened with the presentation of the preliminary report of the committee on college and university library statistics, Mr. Koch, chairman, which was established as a result of Mr. Gerould's paper at the Narragansett meeting of the section last year. This report, which was presented in pamphlet form, was highly creditable to the energy and competence of the committee. Its aim was "to give the college and university librarians of the country the benefit of the experience of their colleagues, to furnish the librarians of the neglected and backward libraries with facts and precedents which might help them to get larger appropriations and more assistants." The report summarized the practice of some 80 college and university libraries as regards planning and equipment of building, relation of library income to college income, apportionment of funds, details of administration, Sunday opening, and other important subjects. In conclusion it was requested that the committee be continued for another year.

Louis R. Wilson, University of North Carolina, read a paper on "The university libraries of Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia." Historically, he said, these university libraries are interesting because they had their beginnings in the late days of the 18th or early days of the 19th century, and because their long development has been affected by many varying influences. Their immediate past is worthy of special consideration because of their adoption of a general library policy emphasizing (1) enlargement of book collection; (2) systematic classification and cataloging, and (3) improvement of general equipment. Their future is indicative of great serviceableness, for they have assumed their rightful place as university departments in their respective universities; they have impressed all forms of collegiate activity with their genuine worth, and they are exerting to-day a wide felt influence upon all phases of educational activity in the Southeast.

"Designing of a college library," a paper by Normand L. Patton, of Chicago, was then read. It is summarized as follows:

The recent revolution in the methods of administering public libraries has led to a corresponding revolution in the designing of library buildings, resulting in the development of recognized types of plans. Radical changes have occurred also in the methods of conducting college libraries, but as yet no such distinctive types of buildings have been evolved for college libraries. The solution of this problem of new types of college library buildings, suited to the new conditions, will be worked out by the library and architectural professions jointly. The librarian's part in this will begin by his formulating a statement of the purpose and size of the college library. This should be done after seeking the advice of the various members of the college faculty and gaining suggestions from other college libraries.

The architect's first duty is to put himself into sympathetic touch with the problem and learn to appreciate the value of each suggestion. Next he should plan the building from the inside. The plan should govern the design, never the reverse. He should take complete charge of the designing of the library from the time when the suggestions of the librarian are put into his hands. The architect is not to assist the librarian in designing the library, he is to design it. For this work the architect has made special preparation. Often a college library is built when there is no librarian in charge, so that the architect is thrown upon his own resources. He should be allowed plenty of time in the preparation of his sketches and the librarian should take time to study the sketches.

The college library building is a simpler problem than that of the public library, as only one class of readers has to be considered, viz., students. Therefore in the simplest form

we may dispense with children's and delivery rooms and place on the main floor a large reading room, stack room and administration rooms. The public library usually has a basement and second story arranged with the rooms for lectures, museum, art gallery, etc. The college library has these stories divided into seminar rooms or rooms for special purposes, perhaps more in number but smaller in size. The reading space may be in one large room, with book shelves around all the walls or the room may be divided into alcoves. Effective supervision from the desk is not essential as, in a college, it ought to be practicable to trust the students to conduct themselves and treat the books properly without direct oversight from the desk.

The college library stack is not essentially different from any other except that there should be reading spaces sufficient for short examination of books. This can be accomplished by omitting the other end section of each alternate stack. Seminary rooms should either be on the same floor-levels as the floors of the stacks, or be connected with the stacks by long inclined planes up and down which book trucks may be rolled. Expansion must be provided for in the stack room, and probably also in the reading and administration rooms. Because of this it is better to select, if possible, a location which does not require architectural façades on all sides. A down hill slope is advantageous.

Willard Austen, reference librarian at Cornell University, in his paper on the "Educational value of reference room training for students" pointed out to librarians the plain path of their duty to the educational world. "Librarians," he said, "if they are to be part of the educational forces of the country, must aim to develop the individual," above all the "helpless" individual, "who is uncertain what he wants and more uncertain how to go about getting it." Mr. Austen's plan of procedure is to develop first the individual's ability to use what knowledge he has already acquired, in short teach him to practice self-reliance. His suggestion for the first stage is open shelves, not necessarily throughout the whole library, but a good and attractive collection which would require the individual at least to choose between two equally attractive books. The second step is to arouse an interest in some subject which can be satisfied by books. The third step is to develop in the individual the "capacity for seeking, himself, the books wanted." In other words, to make him proficient in the use of catalogs, bibliographies and indexes. It is here that the librarian's, especially the university librarian's, work really begins. How is the librarian to alleviate the "sad spectacle of hundreds of students wasting hours daily because of their own and others lack of knowledge concerning bibliographical laws"? There are several ways of attempting a solution: by general lectures

concretely illustrated: by short courses of practical instruction; by personally conducted tours around the library, and by personal individual assistance at the moment the student shows a desire to find out something and does not know quite how. This last method is the most effective in the end. But here, as with all other of his efforts, the librarian should always keep in mind his aim, the development of the individual, teaching the individual to help himself.

At the second session, the first paper, by Phineas L. Windsor, University of Texas, on "The college and university libraries of the Southwest," was read by title. This was an interesting and useful supplement to Mr. Wilson's paper, reviewing recent developments and showing opportunities for large future growth in the university libraries of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas and the Southwestern region in general.

"University branch libraries" and the vexed question of departmental collections in their relation to the main college library were briefly discussed by Mr. Austen, Mr. Briggs, Mr. Hepburn, of Purdue University, and others.

A paper on "The indeterminate functions of the college library," by J. F. Daniels, librarian of the Agricultural College, Ft. Collins, Colorado, set forth with up-to-date frankness the college library's general ineffective and inefficient service to its constituency. In Mr. Daniels' eyes the college library's inefficiency and "commonplaceness" is due, in most part, to the "folly of its indiscriminate collections of nothing in particular, to its weak mediocre duplication and foolish effort to cover all branches of knowledge." What the college library of to-day wants first and foremost is to rid itself of the old-fashioned idea of "storehouse." Storehouse is only permissible with the adjective "national" in front of it, and the college library is no candidate for such an honor. The college library's life and efficiency, in fact, depend upon an opposite course—the elimination of all books not useful and pertinent to the functions of its own individual self. Nine-tenths for condensation and brevity and one-tenth for intensive and worth-while accumulation should be the college library's guiding principle. With this riddance of useless lumber, and his library equipped with working tools well burnished and up-to-date, the college librarian has more time and opportunity to turn his attention to what is after all any library's most important function—its service to its constituency. This service should be an "intensive" service, a service that first of all does not lose its soul through worship of machinery, but always keeps in mind the perspective, the rightful proportion of things human, a service that remembers the good will and enthusiasm of students, as well as the possibilities of co-operation and division

of responsibility among neighboring town and university libraries. In discussing this matter of the college library's service, Mr. Daniels brought up the subjects of longer hours, Sunday opening, and the college library as a bookstore in direct partnership with the publishers; he also advocated special document clerks for the care of federal documents, and urged that more encouragement than has heretofore been shown be given in the matters of book design and bookbinding as a fine art.

"Reference work in public and in college libraries" was considered by Walter B. Briggs, Brooklyn Public Library, who compared and contrasted the differing aspects of what is essentially the same service, dwelling especially upon the matter of personal contact and sympathy between the reference librarian and the college student.

Officers of the section for the ensuing year were elected as follows: chairman, Willard Austen, Cornell University Library; secretary, Charles J. Barr, John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill.

CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS' SECTION

The meeting of the Children's Librarians' Section, on the afternoon of May 27, was presided over by Miss Alice M. Jordan, of Boston. The opening paper was given by Miss H. E. Hassler, of Portland, Oregon, on the subject "Rules and regulations." The sub-topics were "Registration," "Age limit," and "Fines." The speaker noted the importance of wise rules. The first time that the child really assumes any formal responsibility of citizenship is when he signs the register and agrees to obey the rules of the library; hence, whatever else the rules are not, they must be just. In the Portland library, when a child makes application for a card, the librarian writes a personal note to the parent in order to come into friendly co-operation. A book register is kept, which the applicant signs, after his simple obligations have been explained to him. The name of the school is a useful item on the register. Membership in a children's department needs to be renewed at not too long intervals, possibly once a year, in order that track may be kept of the children. In charging books, it is important to put the book number on the card, otherwise the librarian has no record of the individual child's reading; she cannot carry such records in her memory and cannot without them guide children's reading intelligently. The speaker advocated granting a card as soon as children could sign the register and use books. She discussed also the matter of leaving the children's room for the main library. At about 15 years of age a child may be considered old enough to be transferred. This is done somewhat formally in Portland. The last Friday of each month is designated for graduating members from the children's room. At that time each graduating member is introduced

by Miss Hassler to the chief of the circulating department, who explains location of books, lists, rules, etc., governing the main library. Fines should not be remitted except for some extraordinary reason. The library should not be a respecter of persons, but should sometimes give the borrower the benefit of the doubt. Rules must be made for the best good of the larger number.

Miss Hassler's paper was discussed by three persons. Miss C. S. Allen, of Milton, Mass., spoke on registration. In Milton an alphabetical file of registration slips is kept instead of a book register. Instead of a letter to parents, a minor's certificate is used, which must be signed by parent or guardian before a card is issued. The registration slip records name of school, as well as name of parent, street, age, etc.

Miss H. U. Price, state organizer for Pennsylvania, discussed age limit. In regard to the age for leaving the children's room, she advocated a gradual and partial transfer rather than a complete one, for two reasons: first, otherwise many books must be duplicated in the general library and the children's room if an interchange of books is not allowed for, since a boy or girl under 15 years would want some adult books, and after that age would still enjoy some juvenile favorites; second, if the transfer is gradual, the children's librarian can continue to exercise friendly supervision at a critical age.

Miss S. C. Askeu, state organizer for New Jersey, spoke briefly on fines, referring to the custom in some libraries of allowing the children to work out fines by doing errands, putting books in order, etc.

Miss Hewins said that in the Hartford library fines were not remitted, for even poor children had pennies for candy and similar uses. There also a parent must sign at the library the child's application for a card.

Miss Jordan stated that in Boston the borrower's card was held for six months if a fine was unpaid. At the end of that time the fine was remitted.

In the second paper Miss Mary DeBure McCurdy, supervisor of library work with schools in Pittsburgh, spoke of "Methods to encourage the use of real literature." Miss McCurdy dwelt upon the great opportunity at school of introducing children to literature from the standpoint of pleasure before pupils begin the critical study of the classics in the secondary school. There are required pupils of ordinary intelligence, library books, a well-ordered course of study, and teachers who know and love good literature. Much can be done by the library supervisor in suggesting to teachers books for reading and study. Since juvenile fiction is inadequate, and the range of suitable adult fiction is limited, there should be developed a taste for biography, history, travel, and poetry. Literature should

be correlated with every taste of the child, but sympathetically rather than mechanically. Pupils in the fourth grade in Pittsburgh are now reading what nine years ago were treasures to the seventh and eighth grades. As a result of the widely differing systems of instruction, there must be wide difference in the methods employed by libraries in their efforts to aid the schools of their cities. Are we doing all that can be done during the formative period of school life?

Miss Effie Power, library instructor in the Cleveland Normal School, emphasized the need of instructing the teachers themselves in children's books and in the use of the library.

An interesting paper on "Poetry for children" was prepared by Miss Mary W. Plummer, of Pratt Institute, and in her absence was read by Miss Jordan.

At the business meeting of the section, officers chosen for the coming year were Miss Hannah Ellis, of Madison, chairman, and Miss Mary Dousman, of Milwaukee, secretary. The chair appointed two persons to fill vacancies on the advisory board: Miss L. E. Stearns, of Wisconsin, and Mrs. A. S. Ross, of North Carolina.

HARRIET H. STANLEY, *Secretary*.

TRUSTEES' SECTION

A meeting of the A. L. A. Trustees' Section was held on the evening of Friday, May 24, in the ball room of the Battery Park Hotel, W. T. Porter, of Cincinnati, presiding, as chairman. "Some trustees" was the title of the first paper, by Deloraine P. Corey, of Malden, Mass. It was an excellent analysis of the defects and merits to be found in the average board of library trustees, with practical advice regarding the *personnel* and duties of such boards. "It must be remembered," said the speaker, "that many, nay, most of the weaknesses and evils worse than weaknesses in library boards have their roots in the methods by which such boards are chosen, and will not be eliminated until the appointing or electing powers have a better knowledge of libraries, their aims and proper methods, and allow their knowledge to influence their action. If the ordaining power is just and intelligent, then the board will be selected with justice and intelligence. If the ordaining power is otherwise, then we may look for an uncertain result, with a fair possibility that its judgment may fail in part or in the whole."

The subject of "Branch libraries, with suggestions to trustees," was presented by W. H. Brett and Mr. Hodges, in the form of descriptive comment upon a series of stereopticon views illustrating branch buildings, in Cleveland, Cincinnati and elsewhere.

The officers of the section were re-elected for the ensuing year, as follows: W. T. Porter, Cincinnati, chairman; Thomas L. Montgomery, Harrisburg, secretary.

MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE BOARD

At a meeting of the Executive Board of the American Library Association, held at Asheville, N. C., on Monday, May 27, 1907, there were present Messrs. C. W. Andrews, E. H. Anderson, J. I. Wyer, Jr., and Miss Katharine L. Sharp, also the executive officer, Mr. E. C. Hovey.

Committee on Resolutions. A committee on resolutions, consisting of Mr. W. C. Lane, Miss Mary E. Hazeltine, and Mr. C. H. Gould, was appointed.

Verein Deutscher Bibliothekare. The interim appointment of Dr. Herbert Putnam as representative of the American Library Association at the coming meeting of the Verein Deutscher Bibliothekare, which had been initiated by correspondence, was now confirmed by formal vote.

Southwestern District Meeting. The secretary reported progress in the matter of arrangements for a Southwestern District Library Meeting, to be held in the spring of 1908, under the auspices of the Texas Library Association. In the same connection the secretary described arrangements now under way between his office and the library associations of six central states looking towards fixing the dates of their annual meetings at such times as to permit the visit to them of a single speaker. Also that Mr. A. E. Bostwick had promised to visit such a circuit of meetings.

Jamestown Exhibit. The secretary reported for the committee on a library exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition that it has been impossible to arrange a satisfactory exhibit for the exposition.

Publication of Proceedings. The report of the committee on the publication of Proceedings, appointed at Atlantic City, was submitted, adopted, and referred to the Council.

Communication from the Publishing Board. A letter from the chairman of the Publishing Board was read, relating to the request from the Executive Board that the Publishing Board distribute the *A. L. A. Booklist* to all members of the Association who make specific request for it, and for each annual subscription thus distributed the treasury of the general Association would pay to the Publishing Board the sum of 10 cents per annum. The Publishing Board explained that this price would be below cost, that it would materially decrease the present paid subscription list of the *Booklist*, that a price of 25 c. or 50 c. per annual subscription would be in its judgment far more nearly reasonable and adequate, and requested the Executive Board to reconsider its offer. There was a discussion, which developed the opinion on the part of all members that the price of the *Booklist* as above to members of the Association should not be more than that charged to state library commissions for quantities; that library members should be more generously remembered with publications free or at special discount than

individual members; that it would probably be unwise to enter into this engagement in this matter if likely to involve more than an expense of \$150 per annum. The matter was then left to the president and the secretary as a committee to confer with representatives from the Publishing Board, to attempt to reach a definite agreement as to a satisfactory price.

Non-library members. A list of 23 persons not engaged in library work, who have recently joined the Association, was presented by the executive officer, and upon motion they were definitely voted into membership in accordance with section 2 of the constitution.

Committee reports. The executive officer reported the preparation of the reports on gifts and bequests and the annual necrology. These were referred to the program committee for consideration as to inclusion in the Proceedings. J. I. WYER, JR., Secretary.

Proceedings of Executive Board at a regular meeting, held in Asheville, May 29, 1907:

Present: President, A. E. Bostwick; 1st vice-president, C. H. Gould; 2d vice-president, Helen E. Haines; secretary, J. I. Wyer, Jr.; recorder, Lutie E. Stearns; treasurer, A. H. Hopkins, ex-president, C. W. Andrews, and by invitation E. C. Hovey, executive officer.

Committees.—Appointments to standing committees were made as follows:

Finance.—George A. Macbeth, Pittsburgh, Pa.; W. H. Brett, Cleveland, Ohio; D. B. Hall, Fairhaven, Mass.

Library administration.—H. C. Wellman, Springfield, Mass.; Corinne Bacon, Albany, N. Y.; Sula Wagner, St. Louis, Mo.

Public documents.—A. R. Hasse, New York City, chairman, who is to advise with the Board as to additional members.

Co-operation with Library Department of National Educational Association.—Mary E. Ahern, Chicago, chairman, who is to advise with the Board as to additional members.

A. L. A. Publishing Board.—Mrs. H. L. Elmendorf, Buffalo; W. C. Lane, Cambridge, Mass.; H. E. Legler, Madison, Wis.; C. C. Soule, Boston; H. C. Wellman, Springfield, Mass.

Library training.—Mary W. Plummer, chairman, who is to advise with the Board as to additional members.

International relations.—E. C. Richardson, Princeton, N. J.; Cyrus Adler, Washington; J. S. Billings, New York City; W. C. Lane, Cambridge, Mass.; Herbert Putnam, Washington.

Bookbuying.—J. C. Dana, Newark, N. J.; W. P. Cutter, Northampton, Mass.; B. C. Steiner, Baltimore, Md.

Publicity.—Discontinued and duties assigned to executive offices.

Registrar.—Nina E. Browne, Boston.

Special committees.—Appointments to special committees were made as follows:

Gifts and bequests.—Executive offices.

Travel.—F. W. Faxon, Boston; Gratia A. Countryman, Minneapolis, Minn.; E. C. Hovey, Boston, with power to add two members.

Title-pages to periodicals.—W. I. Fletcher, Amherst, Mass.; A. E. Bostwick, New York City; Ernst Lemcke, New York City.

Bookbindings and book papers.—A. L. Bailey, Wilmington, Del.; W. P. Cutter, Northampton, Mass.; G. E. Wire, Worcester, Mass.

Program.—A. E. Bostwick, Helen E. Haines, J. I. Wyer, Jr.

Social Education Conference.—Discontinued.

Library architecture.—C. R. Dudley, Denver; W. H. Brett, Cleveland; G. T. Clark, San Francisco; W. R. Eastman, Albany; F. P. Hill, Brooklyn; C. C. Soule, Boston; John Thomson, Philadelphia.

Advisory committee on headquarters.—D. B. Corey, Malden, Mass.; G. M. Jones, Salem, Mass.; C. C. Soule, Boston.

Library work with the blind.—N. D. C. Hodges, Cincinnati; A. D. Dickinson, Leavenworth, Kan.; Mrs. E. M. Fairchild, Albany; Esther J. Giffin, Washington; Emma R. Neisser, Philadelphia.

Library post.—Committee as such discontinued. Work placed under new committee, to be known as

Relations of libraries to federal and state governments.—J. H. Canfield, New York City; James Bain, Jr., Toronto; R. R. Bowker, New York City; B. C. Steiner, Baltimore; R. H. Whitten, Albany.

(The above committee will consider questions of library post, copyright, and all matters involving legislation or action affecting libraries not within the province of other committees of the Association, or which may be referred to it by other committees.)

Commercial advertising.—Discontinued.

Voted, That the executive officer be instructed to see that no improper use be made of the Association's name in the printed matter of local committees.

Catalog rules.—J. C. M. Hanson, Washington; W. S. Biscoe, Albany; Nina E. Browne, Boston; T. F. Currier, Cambridge, Mass.; A. H. Hopkins, Pittsburgh; Alice B. Kroeger, Philadelphia; E. C. Richardson, Princeton, N. J.

Catalog rules.—*Voted,* That the committee on catalog rules be authorized, if in their judgment it is feasible, to prepare for the use of small libraries an abridgment of the code now in preparation, and that they have power for this purpose to avail themselves of the services of such other persons as they desire.

Voted, That the committee on catalog rules be authorized to proceed with negotiations with the Library of Congress relative to the printing of the code and also to see if a limited free distribution may be possible.

Mr. Andrews offered as a substitute for the above the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on catalog rules be requested to submit to the Executive Board a detailed report as to what they consider the best method for the printing and distribution of the code; and

Be it further resolved, That the Publishing Board be requested to submit to the Executive Board an estimate of the cost of executing the work in conformity with the requirements of the committee. Carried.

A. L. A. Bulletin.—*Voted,* That the Publishing Board be requested to re-enter the *Bulletin* as a bimonthly publication; that they prepare the Handbook of the Association for publication as an early number of the *Bulletin*, and that the program committee be instructed to revise the material for the Proceedings for publication as the next number of the *Bulletin* if possible.

Proceedings of affiliated organizations.—*Voted,* That the interpretation of the term "reasonable amount of space" in the minutes of the Executive Board for the Portland meeting relating to the publication of proceedings of affiliated organizations, be 15 pages of the contents.

A. L. A. publications to members.—Referring to a communication from the Publishing Board anent terms upon which library members of the A. L. A. might secure publications it was

Voted, That the Publishing Board be requested to inform the Executive Board whether it would be possible to offer to the library members a special discount on the publications of the board, and if so how great.

Mr. Hovey, at his request, was excused from further attendance upon this meeting.

Buenos Ayres library exhibit.—*Voted,* That the executive offices be authorized to assist as far as practicable the special Commissioner of Education from the Argentine Republic, Mr. Ernesto Nelson, 50 West 45th street, New York City, to prepare an exhibit for the permanent exhibit of American library methods at Buenos Ayres.

Maintenance of Headquarters.—Moved by Mr. Gould that unless some means of support other than those at present available be acquired for the maintenance of Headquarters, the present arrangement with the executive officer must be terminated on Oct. 1, 1907; and that the executive officer be notified at once to this effect by the president; that Mr. Andrews be requested as a special committee of this board to ascertain whether the Publishing Board may not be able to contribute to the support of Headquarters to such an extent as to carry it forward until Jan. 1, 1908, and in the event of his success that the president be authorized to extend to Jan. 1, 1908, the limit stated to the executive officer; that the executive officer be requested to report definitely by September 15, 1907, regarding the

prospect of securing further practical support for carrying on Headquarters. Carried unanimously, the chair being recorded in the affirmative.

Moved to adjourn. Carried.

LUTIE E. STEARNS, *Recorder.*

MINUTES OF COUNCIL

Minutes of the meeting of the Council of the American Library Association, held at Asheville, May 23, 1907.

Present: E. H. Anderson, C. W. Andrews, G. A. Countryman, L. A. Eastman, G. S. Godard, A. H. Hopkins, N. D. C. Hodges, M. F. Isom, W. C. Kimball, T. W. Koch, G. T. Little, E. C. Richardson, K. L. Sharp, L. E. Stearns, A. S. Tyler, Anne Wallace, H. C. Wellman, P. B. Wright, J. I. Wyer, Jr., in all 19, representing libraries from Maine to Oregon and from Minnesota to Georgia.

Nominations.—The report of the committee on nominations was read by E. C. Richardson, chairman, offering to the Council the following ticket for officers of the Association for the year 1907-8: president, N. D. C. Hodges, Cincinnati; 1st vice-president, C. H. Gould, Montreal; 2d vice-president, Helen E. Haines, New York; secretary, J. I. Wyer, Jr., New York; treasurer, E. C. Hovey, Massachusetts; recorder, Lutie E. Stearns, Wisconsin; trustee of Endowment Fund, C. C. Soule, Massachusetts. Councillors (5): Mary E. Ahern, Illinois; R. R. Bowker, New York; T. L. Montgomery, Pennsylvania; Frank C. Patten, Texas; William F. Yust, Kentucky.

Miss Gratia Countryman, of the committee, offered a minority report objecting to the name of E. C. Hovey for treasurer, for the reasons that the executive officer of the Association should not be a member of the board which elects him, and that it is questionable business propriety to put the collection of the revenues of the Association fully into the hands of the office which spends the larger part of them. E. H. Anderson moved to amend the report in the substitution of the name of A. H. Hopkins for E. C. Hovey. The president presented a letter from Mr. C. C. Soule, who is absent in Europe, written as a member of the committee on conduct of headquarters, expressing approval of the work done by the executive officer and of his nomination as treasurer. The amendment to the committee report was agreed to. The question then recurred upon the adoption of the report as a whole as amended, which was thereupon adopted.

Rooming at conference.—After discussion the Council voted that hereafter quarters should be reserved at the headquarters hotel for all officers and the Council of the Association. It was suggested that a block of 20 rooms should be held in advance for this purpose, and that each officer and councillor should be notified in advance and given an opportunity to secure one of them.

Geographic attendance register.—The suggestion was made that at future conferences a geographic attendance register should be prepared and printed.

Mid-year meetings of Council.—Considerable discussion ensued as to mid-year meetings of the Council, and it was moved and seconded that it is the sense of this meeting that no intermediate meetings of the Council shall be held, and that the Executive Board use sparingly the power conferred upon it by the constitution to call interim meetings of the Council. This motion, after discussion, was lost.

Minutes of the meeting of the Council of the American Library Association held at Asheville, May 27-28, 1907:

Present: E. H. Anderson, C. W. Andrews, G. T. Clark, G. A. Countryman, C. R. Dudley, L. A. Eastman, G. S. Godard, N. D. C. Hodges, A. H. Hopkins, M. F. Isom, W. C. Kimball, T. W. Koch, K. L. Sharp, L. E. Stearns, A. S. Tyler, Anne Wallace, H. C. Wellman, P. B. Wright, J. I. Wyer, Jr.

Correction of minutes: Cost of Proceedings.—The minutes of the meeting of the Council at Atlantic City, March 16, 1907, as printed in the LIBRARY JOURNAL, May, 1907, p. 218, were corrected by substituting for the words "not exceed \$1000," the words "be made less."

Place of next meeting.—The secretary reported invitations for the 1908 meeting from Ottawa, Canada; Lake Minnetonka, Minn.; Colorado Springs, Col.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Asbury Park and Atlantic City, N. J., and for 1909 from Seattle, Wash. These invitations were received and the secretary was instructed to make suitable acknowledgment of each, expressing the thanks of the Council.

L. J. Burpee for Ottawa, Charles F. Lummis for Los Angeles, and Gratia Countryman for Lake Minnetonka were each accorded five minutes in which to present to the Council the claims of these places. It was thereupon *Voted*, That the Council accept the invitation of Lake Minnetonka tendered by the municipal and library authorities of the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, and empower the Executive Board to complete suitable arrangements, provided satisfactory railroad and hotel rates can be secured.

The invitation from Seattle for 1909 was referred to the Council at the 1908 meeting.

Publication of Proceedings.—The following report of a committee on the publication of Proceedings, appointed by the Executive Board in compliance with action of the Council at Atlantic City, came up, on reference from the Executive Board:

Report of committee on publication of Proceedings

"To the Executive Board:

"The committee on publications respectfully submit the following plan in accordance with the vote of the Council at Atlantic City, and

what they understood to be the sense of that meeting.

"The general form should be that of a periodical bulletin, containing as one number the Proceedings of the annual meeting, and as another the Handbook. The entry under which the present *Bulletin* is admitted to second-class mail rates specifies the number of issues per annum as four, but the committee are advised that an indeterminate number can be issued provided the extra numbers are called special editions of preceding numbers. The committee regard such irregularity in numbering as highly undesirable, and recommend that a new entry be made with the number of issues fixed at six per annum.

"The committee recommend that the title be as at present, and that its scope be limited to official communications to and from officers and committees and articles in regard to the Association. It might possibly include correspondence in regard to the Association, and, more doubtfully, news notes in regard to its members, but no attempt should be made at present to develop a general library periodical.

"General advertising is barred by the provisions of the section of the act admitting such publications to second-class rates. The committee are advised that the Publishing Board might advertise its publications and that Headquarters might advertise its ability to furnish candidates for specified positions, arrange for exchanges of duplicates in specified lines, etc. The development of these possibilities should be left to the Publishing Board, subject to the approval of the Executive Board, with the proviso that it should be made at least without cost to the general treasury.

"The committee agree in recommending that the financial reports, which are for the calendar year, should be published in the January number of the *Bulletin*, and that any other reports which the committee concerned desire to present in print should be printed in one of the issues preceding the annual meeting, and that all material of a value to claim inclusion in the Proceedings shall be held in type for that purpose. The committee also think that those reports which are likely to provoke discussion should be read at the annual meeting and printed in connection with the discussion, and that those of permanent reference value would be found more conveniently in the Proceedings.

"The Publishing Board is to be responsible for the editing and publication of the *Bulletin*, subject to the provision of the constitution and by-laws, by which the selection of material for the Proceedings must be determined by the Executive Board upon recommendation of the program committee. It is understood that the Publishing Board may delegate the editing of the other *Bulletins*, including the Handbook, to the executive officer.

"Details as to form and style should be left

to the Publishing Board, to be determined in accordance with their regular usage. The size, however, should be essentially that of previous years, and provision should be made for a proper index, title-pages (with a separate title-page for the Proceedings), and table of contents.

"The Publishing Board should submit each year an estimate of the cost per page, together with an estimate from the executive officer of the number of pages needed, including the Handbook, but excluding the Proceedings. Separate appropriations for the Proceedings and the other *Bulletins* should be made by the Board after consideration of these data.

"In regard to the printing of the proceedings of affiliated organizations, the committee recommend that the principle of the arrangement made by the Executive Board at Portland in the case of the National Association State Libraries be approved as the policy of the Association.

"Respectfully submitted,

C. W. ANDREWS,
J. I. WYER, JR.,
E. C. HOVEY."

After discussion of relation of LIBRARY JOURNAL to plan proposed by the committee and of in extenso *vs.* selective publication of Proceedings, the former being favored by Miss Stearns and Mr. Wyer, the latter by Mr. Wellman, it was moved to adopt the report and agree to the procedure outlined therein, with selective publication not unauthorized abridgment, at the discretion of the program committee. This motion brought on so much discussion and called out so many differing views that it was replaced by a substitute motion that the report do lie upon the table until the next meeting; the substitute prevailed.

Constitutional amendments.—The following amendments to the constitution offered in open meeting at the third general session by Bernard C. Steiner and referred by the general Association to the Council now came up for consideration.

"Resolved, That the following amendments be made to the constitution of the American Library Association:

"1. In section 7, strike out the words 'secretary, recorder, and treasurer,' and insert in lieu thereof the words 'a secretary-treasurer.'

"2. In section 7, strike out the words 'together with the president for the preceding term shall constitute an executive board and they' and add to the section, at the end thereof, the following words: 'There shall be an executive board, composed of the president and six members of the Association, chosen at the annual meeting by the Council.'

"3. Strike out sections 9, 10 and 11.

"4. Insert a new section 9, as follows: 'There shall be a secretary-treasurer, appointed by the executive board, who shall devote his whole time, or such part thereof as said board may direct, to the interests of the Association, in co-operation with and under the authority of the executive board, and who shall receive at stated intervals a salary, the amount of which shall be fixed by the Council. He shall be the active executive officer of the Association, shall keep a record of the attendance and proceedings at each meeting of the Association, Council and executive

board; shall record all receipts and disbursements, and pay bills on written order of two members of the finance committee; shall make an annual report to the Association and shall perform such other duties as may be assigned him by the executive board or by the Council.

"5. Renumber the other sections, as may be necessary by the above amendments."

"Resolved, That these proposed amendments be received, that they be referred for consideration and report to a special committee of five, consisting of the president and four others to be appointed by the president, and that the report of this committee be made a special order of business for Tuesday, May 28, at 10.30 a.m."

It was *Voted*, That the Council recognizes the importance of modifications of the constitution, but believing that they should not be passed without careful consideration, refers the matter in hand to a committee of five to consider the revision of the constitution and report.

A further amendment to the constitution, offered by J. C. Dana, striking out the words "in their final form" from section 26, having been referred by the general session to the Council, was upon motion referred to the new committee on revision of the constitution.

Delegate to Library Association.—*Voted*, That the president and secretary be empowered to accredit J. C. M. Hanson as the official representative of the A. L. A. at the meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom at Glasgow in September.

Copyright.—*Voted*, That the incoming president appoint a committee to watch copyright legislation at the next session of Congress, the committee to be instructed to protest against any less liberal provisions as regards libraries than the bill reported by the committees on patents of the last Congress.

Status of members of affiliated organizations.—*Voted*, That a committee of three be appointed to report at the next meeting of the Council on the status of members of affiliated organizations at annual conferences. The president thereupon named as this committee E. H. Anderson, Katharine L. Sharp, J. I. Wyer, Jr.

Uniform library statistics.—The secretary read a letter from the U. S. Commissioner of Education, suggesting that the A. L. A. should co-operate with the commissioner in the compilation of statistics regarding libraries in the United States. It was *Voted*, That the letter be referred to the League of Library Commissions for consideration, with the request that they report to the Council a plan for the preparation by the Bureau of Education of uniform library statistics, indicating items of first importance and a method of co-operation by which the library commissions in states where they exist may be utilized to furnish late figures.

The Council then adjourned.

Meeting of Council held May 28, 1907.

Publication of Proceedings.—The report of the committee on the publication of Proceedings was taken from the table, and at the sug-

gestion of the president each member present gave an informal expression of opinion. It was then *Voted*, That the question be divided and the Council authorize the publication of a *Bulletin*, with the Handbook as one number, in accordance with the plan proposed by the committee of the Executive Board. *Voted further*, That the Council approve the publication of the Proceedings by the Publishing Board in accordance with the plan proposed by the committee of the Executive Board.

Resignation of official organ.—The secretary read a letter from Mr. R. R. Bowker, proffering the formal resignation of the LIBRARY JOURNAL as the official organ of the Association. It was *Voted*, To accept the resignation, and the secretary was instructed to convey to the LIBRARY JOURNAL the expression (on behalf of the Association) of the warmest appreciation of the services rendered by the JOURNAL for 30 years as the official organ of the A. L. A.

[This action, except so far as it relates to the publication of the Proceedings of the annual meeting, has been modified by the new Executive Board, which will recommend a reconsideration of the Council vote. J. I. WYER, Secretary.]

Status of members of affiliated organizations. "To the Council:

"Your committee appointed to consider the status of members of affiliated organizations and non-members of the American Library Association engaged in library work offer the following report:

"Members of affiliated organizations and of entertaining associations and no others shall be entitled to all privileges in the way of railroad and hotel rates and conference hospitalities that are enjoyed by members of the A. L. A.

"Respectfully submitted,

E. H. ANDERSON.

K. L. SHARP.

J. I. WYER, JR."

Committee on library work with blind.—The report of this committee, referred to the Council from the first general session, contained the following recommendation: "That a committee of this Association be appointed to report on the progress of work for the blind strictly germane to libraries, and to confer with such societies as shall foster the general interests of the blind." *Voted*, That the recommendation be adopted and the new committee on library work with the blind be authorized to undertake the work named therein.

Committee on international relations.—*Voted*, That in accord with recommendations in the report of the committee on international relations, the executive officer be authorized to assist the Minister of Education for Argentine Republic in forming a library exhibit at Buenos Ayres.

Committee on catalog rules.—The following recommendation from the committee on

catalog rules now came up on reference from the general Association: "We would recommend that the American Library Association authorize the printing of a first American edition of the joint code, as revised to date, and further that your committee be instructed to proceed with such further negotiations as may be necessary in order to dispose of questions of detail which are likely to come up in connection with the printing of the two editions, the American and the English."

A statement made by Mr. Hopkins for the committee indicated the indifference of the members of the committee as to where the rules were printed, if only the wishes and plans of the committee could be strictly observed.

The following letters from the chairman of the Publishing Board were read:

"CAMBRIDGE, MASS., April 10, 1907.

"Mr. J. I. Wyer, Jr.,

Secretary American Library Association,
New York State Library, Albany, N. Y.

"DEAR MR. WYER: It seemed to the Board, when the question was submitted to it, the most natural thing in the world (being the publication agency of the Association), to publish these rules without assistance from the Library of Congress.

"We have done all the preliminary work and have decided upon a form of page, style of type, etc., which is satisfactory to the committee; but objection having been made to the method of publication, it seems best to refer the matter to the Executive Board for its action, even though the progress of the work is unfortunately stopped. If you can obtain a satisfactory expression of opinion from the Board on the question whether the rules should be printed by the Publishing Board or by the Library of Congress, we should be glad to be guided by their decision, since the question ought properly to have come before the Executive Board in the first place.

"It is impossible at the present time to make any definite statement as to the price at which the rules would be sold. The composition and the management of the proofs will doubtless be expensive, considering the comparatively small size of the work. On the other hand, the sale will be large, and the Board would make the price as small as possible. I should suppose it might be as little as 50 cents, but I have no sure data to base an estimate on. I suppose the Superintendent of Documents could probably sell the work at a still lower price, but, on the other hand, it is probable that the Publishing Board can make the purchase more convenient to libraries than the Superintendent of Documents can, and can sell in quantities at a discount, which the Superintendent of Documents cannot do. I do not understand that there is any thought of the Library of Congress making any general distribution of the rules gratis.

"As to Mr. Hanson's convenience in reading proof, etc., I think we can make it almost as easy for him if the work is done in Boston as if it were done in Washington.

"If the Executive Board is disposed to take any immediate action on this question, we can still hope to crowd the work through, or a considerable part of it, before the Asheville meeting, but every day's delay makes the problem more difficult.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) WM. C. LANE."

ASHEVILLE, N. C., May 25, 1907.

"DEAR MR. WYER: You asked me for some estimate in regard to the new Code of A. L. A. Catalog Rules as a guide to the Council or Executive Board in determining the best method of publication. Figures just received from the printers based on Mr. Hanson's report make it plain that the Publishing Board would be able to sell the Rules in a good cloth binding at not more than 50 cents, and perhaps as low as 30 cents, but not less than this I should think. The

Superintendent of Documents might perhaps list it at 25 cents.

"We have no reason to think that the Library of Congress would distribute it gratis, and I may point out that whatever is sold by the Superintendent of Documents can be bought only at his office. He does not place copies on sale with other agents. Buying of the Document Office is in most cases, I believe, and for most persons less convenient than buying of a bookseller, of the Library Bureau, or of the Publishing Board. I think, too, it should be a point of some pride with us to publish our rules ourselves. When Cutter's Rules were printed the A. L. A. had no Publishing Board and it was necessary to fall back on the Bureau of Education. Now we can take up a publication of this kind without the least difficulty, having all the machinery in operation to put it through, and we can sell it at a moderate price. Moreover, even at this price, it will be after two or three years at least, a source of some income. I should not urge this point if the profit went into private pockets, but since every cent is devoted to library interests it is proper to take this into consideration. Mr. Hanson assures me that he will be quite as well pleased to have the Rules issued by the Publishing Board. So far as convenience to him goes he is, he tells me, entirely indifferent. The Library of Congress has been very generous in putting the whole into print for us, but this was done on the distinct understanding that it had no bearing on the question of ultimate publication. The Board will print the new "List of subject headings." The Rules is a companion tool used in the same way, and it would be a pity that both should not be published by the same body.

"The Publishing Board will be obliged if you will see that the statements in this letter are laid before the proper body for its information in deciding the question of publication.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) WM. C. LANE."

Mr. Wellman for the Publishing Board then made a verbal statement confirming the attitude of the Board as expressed in the foregoing letters. After discussion it was *Voted*, That the Council adopt the code of rules as submitted, and that the catalog rules committee be authorized to proceed with such further negotiations as may be necessary in order to harmonize any differences as to details still existing between the British and American committees, and to definitely formulate the rules in final form. *Voted further*, That the printing and publication of the rules be referred to the incoming Executive Board.

Committee on public documents.—A communication from the chairman of the committee on public documents, recommending the formation of a committee on federal legislation, was referred to the Executive Board with power.

Financial reports.—*Voted*, That the annual report of the treasurer shall be prepared and placed in the hands of all members of the Council two weeks before each annual meeting. *Voted*, That the full financial reports of the Association, including detailed list of all investments, be published in the *A. L. A. Bulletin* in the number preceding the conference.

Term of president.—*Voted*, That it is the sense of the Council that the term of the president should be at least two years.

Rooming.—*Voted*, That at the next conference the rooming be in charge of the local committee.

Program.—*Voted.* That the program committee be instructed to limit the length of papers read in meetings of sections of the Association to 1500 words. *Voted.* That the incoming president be instructed to appoint four ushers to look after details of arrangement, comfort of members, meeting rooms, etc., at the next conference.

Council adjourned.

J. I. WYER, JR., *Secretary.*

State Library Associations

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

A meeting of the Fourth District of the California Library Association was held at Riverside on May 2. The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Charles Schwan, secretary of the library board of Pomona, and president of the Fourth District. Lyman Evans, president of the Riverside public library board, gave the address of welcome to the visitors.

A paper on "Book buying—the line of exclusion," written by J. W. Wood, of Pasadena, was read by Miss Nellie Russ, of the Pasadena library, and an animated discussion followed. At noon the visitors were entertained at luncheon at the Victoria Club.

The chief paper of the afternoon session was on "Library law," by H. L. Carnahan, of the Riverside library board. There was also a symposium on "Library economics."

NEW HAMPSHIRE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Olin S. Davis, Public Library, Laconia.

Secretary: Miss Clara F. Brown, Public Library, Concord.

Treasurer: Miss Lillian E. Parshley, Public Library, Rochester.

The New Hampshire Library Association met at Hillsboro Bridge on May 16. The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. Olin S. Davis, and the following program was given: Address of welcome, George W. Haslet, trustee Hillsboro Bridge Library; Use of card catalog, Miss Edith S. Freeman, Concord Historical Society; Work of the A. L. A. Publishing Board, Miss Nina E. Browne, Boston, Mass.; Reference work, Miss Clara F. Brown, Concord Public Library; Question box, conducted by Mr. Olin S. Davis. The papers were thoroughly enjoyed by all who were present. The subjects chosen for this meeting were thoroughly practical, and possessed, in a degree, the character of library institute topics, thus permitting useful discussion of details in routine work. The question box, as usual, brought out difficulties in everyday practice and elicited information as to various methods of handling circulation, registering borrowers, making the most of a small library, etc.

The association hopes to hold its annual meeting in September in conjunction with the Vermont Library Association.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The annual library round table of the state institute committee for the Auburn group was held at the Seymour Library, Auburn, on May 14. Mr. Asa Wynkoop, state sub-inspector of libraries, acting as leader. There was an unusually large attendance, and an interesting and successful meeting. The total number present was 15, and included the trustees and librarians of seven libraries, in Auburn and vicinity, one man driving in 15 miles to attend the meeting.

The following topics were discussed: book-buying, circulation of magazines, annotation of catalog cards and finding-lists, including publication of book-lists and book reviews in the daily papers. The subjects were introduced in five-minute talks by Mrs. Judson, of Union Springs; Miss Cobane, of Skaneateles, and Miss Clarke, of Auburn. The question box also brought out animated discussion of such vital topics as reservation of fiction, necessity for Sunday and holiday opening in small towns, and how far public demand should influence the librarian in the choice of fiction.

ELIZABETH PORTER CLARKE.

OKLAHOMA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: M. J. Ferguson, Oklahoma University Library, Norman.

Secretary: Miss Edith Allen Phelps, Public Library, Oklahoma City.

Treasurer: Mrs. J. C. Parker, Public Library, Shawnee.

Oklahoma organized a state library association on May 17, 1907. This first meeting was held in the Carnegie Library of Oklahoma City. A constitution was signed by 19 persons. Officers elected for the year are: president, Mr. M. J. Ferguson, librarian of Oklahoma University, Norman; 1st vice-president, Mr. L. S. Dickerson, librarian Oklahoma Normal School, Edmond; 2d vice-president, Mrs. John W. Brown, on the library board of directors, Chickasha; secretary, Miss Edith Allen Phelps, librarian Oklahoma City Public Library; treasurer, Mrs. J. C. Parker, librarian Shawnee Public Library.

RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Harry L. Koopman, Brown University Library, Providence.

Secretary-treasurer: Herbert O. Brigham, State Library, Providence.

The Rhode Island Library Association held its spring meeting on May 27, at Lakewood and Pawtuxet. The morning session was for the members only, the afternoon meeting being open to the public. In the morning the visitors inspected the Lakewood Library, which is one of the oldest in the state, having been founded in 1842, as the Old Warwick Ladies' Library. The library now has about 5000 volumes.

The morning session was held at the Lakewood Baptist Church, where the visitors were welcomed on behalf of the Lakewood Library Association by Sylvester K. M. Robertson, one of the members. The program was devoted to the address of welcome, and to two papers, one on "Favorite book sizes," by H. L. Koopman, and one on "Simplification of library methods," by Miss Edna A. Brown, of Andover, Mass, the latter opening a good round table discussion.

Luncheon was served at Pawtuxet, and the afternoon session was held in the Pawtuxet Baptist Church at 2.30 o'clock, and included a very interesting lecture on "Things Asiatic: out of the way experiences in the Orient," by Prof. Wilfred H. Munro, of Brown University.

Charles W. Jenckes, who has the distinction of being one of the oldest ex-librarians in the country, made a short address, in which he referred to the first convention of librarians, held in 1853. Of the committee appointed at that time to bring about the organization of the association, Mr. Jenckes and Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D.D., are the only surviving members. The former was elected an honorary life member of the library association last February.

Hon. William A. Spicer, alderman from Ward 9, gave a short sketch of historic Pawtuxet.

TEXAS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Mrs. Charles Scheuber, Public Library, Fort Worth.

Secretary: Miss Julia Ideson, Public Library, Houston.

Treasurer: Miss Gertrude Matthews, Public Library, Waco.

The fifth annual meeting of the Texas Library Association was held at San Antonio, in the Carnegie Library, April 18 and 19, 1907. Between 25 and 30 library workers attended, a very good representation, considering the distance each had to travel. The program was carried out as published, and speakers unable to attend sent their papers.

Hon. E. H. Terrell, president of the San Antonio library board, made the address of welcome. He traced the history of the establishment of the San Antonio Carnegie Library, told how Mr. Carnegie's aid had been enlisted, enumerated the generous gifts of citizens of San Antonio, and commended the manner in which the revenues of the library had been safeguarded. The president of the association, Mrs. Charles Scheuber, librarian of the Fort Worth Carnegie Public Library, responded, and then read her annual address on the library situation in Texas.

Mr. Thomas H. Franklin, member of the San Antonio library board, read a paper on "The trustee and the librarian;" Miss Nellie M. Hall, cataloger of the University of Texas Library, conducted a round table on catalog-

ing. The morning's session was followed by a luncheon tendered the visitors at the Original Mexican Restaurant.

The first paper of the afternoon session was a presentation by Miss Agnes Edwards, of the San Antonio Carnegie Library, of such facts as she had been able to collect upon "The binding and repair of books" in Texas libraries. The efforts of Baylor University Library, Waco, and of the El Paso Public Library, to do their own binding are being watched with much interest. An interesting account of library work and library conditions in the library over which she presides was given by Mrs. Margaret McKennon, librarian of Southwestern University Library, Georgetown. The remaining papers for the afternoon were postponed by unanimous consent, owing to the hot and sultry weather, and the whole party was given a trolley ride to Fort Sam Houston, to view the extensive improvements in progress there incident to the enlargement of that post.

At the evening session Prof. L. E. Wolfe, superintendent of the San Antonio public schools, delivered an address on "The relation of the library to the public schools," in which he deplored the want of suitable supplementary reading for children in the lower grades. Dr. George P. Garrison, professor of history in the University of Texas, read a paper on "Local history in Texas libraries," pointing out the opportunities as well as the duty of the public library to establish collections of local history. This subject attracted attention at once, and a motion was adopted requesting Dr. Garrison to prepare a list of 100 best books on Texas for the use of librarians in purchasing books relating to the history of Texas. The program for the evening was concluded with an account of "The work of the state archivist," by E. W. Winkler, state librarian, Austin.

Two sessions of the association were held on the second day. Miss Julia Ideson, librarian of the Houston Lyceum and Carnegie Library, conducted a round table on the "Loan department." Mr. P. L. Windsor, librarian of the University of Texas Library, not being able to be present, presented his paper on "The proposed library commission bill" through the acting secretary. This bill in its present form met with quite general approval. It was favorably reported by the committee of the House of Representatives, but through an unusual train of circumstances was never called up afterwards. It was the sense of the association that it be laid before the next legislature without further changes. Mrs. William Christian's paper on "Libraries and women's clubs" was presented through Miss Hall; and Miss Franklin of the San Antonio Carnegie Library, read a paper on "Children's work in its relation to the schools."

During the business meeting reports were made by following committees: committee on

instruction in use of library, Miss Odo Surratt, librarian of Baylor University Library (Waco), chairman, reported through Mr. Fouts, of the same library. The course of instruction outlined by Miss Surratt was so favorably received that there were requests that it be printed for the use of the association. Committee on duplicates, Mr. Benjamin Wyche, librarian of Carnegie Library (San Antonio), chairman, reported that the list of duplicates in the Texas libraries was not yet complete, but that some progress had been made. Committee on inter-library loans, Mr. Albert C. Read, librarian of El Paso Public Library, chairman, reported that there appeared to be favorable unanimity on this subject. Committee on library lectures, Mr. Frank L. Patton, librarian of Rosenberg Library (Galveston), chairman, sent a report showing how and what a library can do in making arrangements for a course of popular lectures. The association adopted a resolution authorizing the secretary to issue a supplement to the Handbook of 1904. The matter of library instruction at the University of Texas Library was discussed, but no final action taken on Mr. Windsor's suggestion that courses be offered only on alternate years. A resolution was adopted recommending to the authorities of the University of Texas summer school, that courses in library science be offered during the summer for the convenience of such library students as could not attend during the regular session. Until the outcome of this recommendation was known it was thought best to hold the matter of library institutes in abeyance. Steps were taken looking toward a meeting of the library workers of Texas and adjoining states in connection with the next annual meeting of the association. The election of officers resulted as follows: Mrs. Charles Scheuber, president, Fort Worth; Mr. Benjamin Wyche, 1st vice-president, San Antonio; Mrs. William Christian, 2d vice-president, Houston; Miss Gertrude Matthews, treasurer, Waco; Miss Julia Ideon, secretary, Houston.

VERMONT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

President: Miss Frances M. Pierce, Fletcher Memorial Library, Ludlow.

Secretary-treasurer: Miss Edith E. Clarke, University of Vermont Library, Burlington.

The annual meeting of the Vermont Library Association was held at the Mark Skinner Library, Manchester, on May 29. In the absence of the president, Edward M. Goddard, state librarian, Miss Frances M. Pierce, vice-president, presided. Officers were elected as follows: president, Miss Frances M. Pierce, of Ludlow; vice-president, Miss Clara M. Chamberlain, of Manchester; secretary-treasurer, Miss Edith E. Clarke, of Burlington; 2d vice-presidents: William Ellis, of Northfield; Redfield Proctor, Jr., of Proctor; Miss Mary F. Shakshober, of Brattleboro; Miss

Elizabeth Rogers, of Swanton; Mrs. K. W. Barney, of Springfield; and Mrs. Mary E. Macomber, of Montpelier. A committee was appointed by the president to look into the possibilities of work in the libraries for the foreign population of the state, and to report at the next meeting of the association.

The business meeting was followed by a "round table," under the direction of the Vermont board of library commissioners, Miss Mary L. Titcomb, of Hagerstown, Md., in charge. Miss Titcomb spoke on the topics of "Work with the children," "Rural delivery of books," "Good housekeeping," "Book repairs," and other practical ways and means. She was followed by Mrs. Kate Woods Barney, of Springfield, whose subject was "Collecting local historical material."

Mrs. C. M. Winslow, of Brandon, and Miss Edith E. Clarke, of Burlington, spoke on the topic, "The buying of books;" they were followed by Miss Lucy D. Cheney, of Rutland, on the way in which a small library might obtain a collection of pictures. "The library exhibit in the small town" was discussed by Miss Bertha N. Shaw, of Pittsford; Miss Frances M. Pierce followed, with an account of "Institutional work of a library;" and the round table was closed with an address on "The art of book binding," by Otto R. Bennett, of Manchester.

David K. Simonds, of Manchester, presided over the evening session, which was well attended by the general public. He gave a brief sketch of the history of Manchester, relating chiefly to its different libraries, the first of which was started in the 18th century, soon after its settlement.

Mr. Simonds then introduced Dr. James H. Canfield, librarian of Columbia University, who gave the address of the evening on "The place and value of the public library in modern civilization."

Library Clubs

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

President: C. B. Roden, Public Library.

Secretary: Miss E. G. Smith, John Crerar Library.

Treasurer: H. L. Leupp, John Crerar Library.

For the last meeting of the year the club met for dinner at the Carrie-Abbie Café on Thursday, May 9. Sixty-eight sat down at half-past six and enjoyed a sociable time until the close of the dinner, when the president, Mr. Roden, called the meeting to order. The first business was the secretary's annual report, which was read and accepted. Mr. Roden welcomed Mr. Josephson, head cataloger of the John Crerar Library, who has just returned from a five months' trip in Europe, and then introduced to the club General Girard, a retired army surgeon, who has re-

cently come to Chicago to have charge of the Department of Medical Science of the John Crerar Library. General Girard acknowledged the introduction in a few words, and expressed in army terms the conditions he found at his new "post." Mr. James Lane Allen, a well-known Chicago lawyer and cousin of the author of the same name, followed with a dialect story and a poem. Mrs. Rae, who has charge of the Thomas Hughes room for young people of the Chicago Public Library, responded with one of her own sketches in dialect on the subject of the postal card "savings bank."

The report of the nominating committee was read by the chairman, Mr. Merrill, of the Newberry Library, as follows: president, Miss Irene Warren, librarian of the School of Education, Chicago University; 1st vice-president, Mr. Julius Stern, member board of directors of the Chicago Public Library; 2d vice-president, Mr. William Lewis, of the Library Bureau; secretary, Miss Ellen Garfield Smith, of John Crerar Library; treasurer, Miss Mary L. Watson. The secretary was instructed to cast a vote for the officers as presented.

The dinner was voted a great success, and it is hoped the annual meeting may be held in the same way another year.

ELLEN GARFIELD SMITH, *Secretary*.

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB

President: Walter B. Briggs, Montague Branch, Brooklyn Public Library.

Secretary: Miss Mary Z. Cruice, Pratt Institute Free Library.

Treasurer: Miss Mary E. Hall, Girls' High School Library.

A meeting of the Long Island Library Club was held on May 15, 1907, in the Good Citizenship League Building, Flushing. There were about 75 in attendance, representing the local as well as the Brooklyn libraries.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Mr. Walter B. Briggs. After the transaction of routine business the Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright gave a most interesting talk on the "Irish revival movement." He spoke especially of Fiona Macleod, William Butler Yeats, and "A. E." (George Russell) and quoted delightfully from their poetry.

The meeting was preceded by a box luncheon, which was to have been served in the Kissena Woods, Flushing, but owing to the rain it was partaken of in the Good Citizenship League Hall Building.

MARY Z. CRUICE, *Secretary*.

NEW YORK LIBRARY CLUB

President: Victor H. Paltsits, New York Public Library, Lenox Building.

Secretary: Miss Elizabeth L. Foote, New York Public Library.

Treasurer: Silas H. Berry, 450 Throop ave., Brooklyn.

The 22d annual meeting of the New York Library Club was held on the evening of May 9 at the American Museum of Natural History. The officers for the ensuing year and four members of council to serve four years were elected: president, Victor H. Paltsits; vice-president, Theresa Hitchler; secretary, Elizabeth L. Foote; treasurer, Silas H. Berry; members of council, Elizabeth G. Baldwin, John Cotton Dana, Frank Weitenkampf, Alice Wilde. The treasurer's report was read and Mr. Gaillard and Mr. Adams appointed auditing committee. The committee on union list of periodicals reported that it had been impossible to reach Mr. Carnegie, but unless otherwise instructed it would endeavor to see him on his return from Europe.

The address of the evening was by Professor E. L. Stevenson, of Rutgers College and Columbia University, on "The world as it has appeared to the great map makers," and was illustrated by stereopticon. The address was most interesting, revealing the method of thought of the times when the maps were made. The old Greek maps, of which there are none extant, but of which we have very accurate descriptions, were circular in form and without projection. The Roman maps were rectangular and essentially practical, being very little more than road maps of the empire and hence the world. During the early middle ages the "T O" idea, as it is called, predominated. That is, a capital T superimposed on a circle represented the earth, Europe lying across the top and Asia and Africa on either side of the upright. In all the maps of the middle ages the east was the top of the map, for "the Garden of Eden lying toward the East" was represented immediately below the figure of Christ which usually surmounted the map. During the 15th century appeared the heart-shaped maps—the earliest attempts to represent the entire surface of the earth. With the portolanos, or port charts made by sailors, the custom changed to the present one of placing the north at the top. The stereopticon slides gave examples of all the early forms and showed representations of the marvellous inhabitants of distant regions described by Marco Polo and other early travellers and faithfully reproduced by the map makers.

MANUAL, 1907

The club has issued a "Manual" for 1907, as a neatly printed 16-page pamphlet, containing officers, constitution, by-laws, and list of members (304).

PENNSYLVANIA LIBRARY CLUB

President: John Thomson, librarian, Free Library of Philadelphia.

Secretary: Miss Edith Brinkmann, H. Josephine Widener Branch, Free Library of Philadelphia.

Treasurer: Miss Bertha Seidl Wetzell, Library Company of Philadelphia.

The last meeting of the season was held on Thursday, May 23, 1907, at the H. Josephine Widener Branch of the Free Library of Philadelphia. The meeting was called to order at 8.15 p.m. by the president, Mr. Macfarlane, who asked that a secretary be appointed to act for the evening, in the absence of Miss Brinkmann, who was attending the A. L. A. conference at Asheville. On Miss Jean E. Graffen being duly appointed secretary *pro tem.* it was moved, seconded and carried that the reading of the minutes of the last meeting be dispensed with.

The president then introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, superintendent of schools of Philadelphia, who gave a delightful talk on "A colonial Pennsylvania schoolmaster." The subject of Dr. Brumbaugh's address was Christopher Dock, who conducted two schools located in different counties simultaneously and successfully. This schoolmaster taught in one school on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and in the other on the remaining three days of the week. The pupils of one school were required to write letters to those of the other, composition being taught by this method. As Christopher Dock was of a religious turn of mind, biblical themes were usually chosen as a subject for these letters. In addition to his duties as a teacher, Dock edited the *Geistliches Magazin*, which was published by Christopher Saur. On account of his orthodox belief, the editor was opposed to making money by means of his religious writings. He composed also 100 rules for the training of children, which appeared in two numbers of the magazine. The reading of a number of these quaint and in many instances amusing rules closed the address.

A cordial vote of thanks for his interesting talk was tendered Dr. Brumbaugh by the club.

The election of officers for 1907-1908 then took place; the following persons were announced as the choice of the nominating committee and were duly elected: president, John Thomson, librarian Free Library of Philadelphia; vice-presidents, Arthur Low Bailey, librarian Wilmington (Del.) Institute Free Library, Wilmington; Miss Ann C. Carson, Library of the University of Pennsylvania; secretary, Miss Edith Brinkmann, H. Josephine Widener Branch, Free Library of Philadelphia; treasurer, Miss Bertha Seidl Wetzell, Library Company of Philadelphia.

After a hearty vote of thanks had been given Mr. Macfarlane for his conduct of the affairs of the club during the season just closed, the meeting was adjourned, and a reception and tea in the upper rooms of the library followed, especial interest being added by the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild as guests of the club.

JEAN E. GRAFFEN, *Secretary pro tem.*

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS LIBRARY CLUB

President: W. I. Fletcher, Amherst College Library.

Secretary: Miss Frances E. Haynes, Mount Holyoke College Library.

Treasurer: Miss Martha F. Gere, Clarke Library, Northampton.

The annual meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club was held on May 19, in the assembly room of the Mary Lyon hall at Mount Holyoke College, with an unusually large attendance representing the four western counties of the state. W. I. Fletcher, president, introduced Miss Woolley, president of the college, who gave an address of welcome. A short business session followed, with reports from the secretary and treasurer, showing a membership of 116 and a balance on hand in the treasury of \$22.51. The president appointed as a nominating committee James A. Lowell, of Springfield; Elizabeth C. Ray, of Holyoke, and Abbie M. Montague, of Sunderland.

The first paper of the day was given by Miss Grace L. Pettis, assistant curator of the natural history museum of Springfield, on "Nature work in libraries with or without a museum." Miss Pettis' paper was the story of the Springfield science museum and its work. She told of its inception and touched upon the fine collections, but dwelt at length upon the special nature work done there, work which can be done equally well in small libraries.

"Some opportunities open to a librarian in a rural community" was treated from the side of the school and the public by Miss Mary L. Poland, superintendent of schools in the Wilbraham-Longmeadow district. She began by a comparison of the difference in the conditions between librarians in city and country. In a city library work is classified, in the country one must do it all. In a city there cannot often be close acquaintance with patrons, in the country each individual is well known. In a city there is much reading, in the country there are fewer books to read, but the few make a deep impression. Mrs. Belle H. Johnson, visitor and inspector of libraries in Connecticut, followed on the same subject, treating it from the library side. She said that the possibilities for nature work in the rural library lay not so much in the way of imparting scientific knowledge as in the awakening of spirit and appreciation. With people in the country the severely practical side of life is apt to destroy that thrill and delight which should be theirs. Mrs. Johnson then told of the work being done by the Audubon Society of Connecticut, in supplying small libraries with books, portfolios, and bird charts. Also in Connecticut an interesting experiment is being tried, supplying granges remote from public libraries with travelling collections selected by a grange committee.

The meeting adjourned for inspection of

the college library and luncheon, which was served by the women of the Congregational Church. At the opening of the afternoon session the report of the nominating committee was read, the following being chosen officers: president, William I. Fletcher, of Amherst College Library; vice-presidents, Miss Mabel Temple, of the North Adams Public Library, and Mrs. O. C. Hunn, of East Longmeadow; secretary, Miss Frances E. Haynes, of Mount Holyoke College Library; treasurer, Miss Martha F. Gere, of Clarke Library, Northampton. It was voted to accept an invitation from President Butterfield, of Amherst Agricultural College, to hold the full meeting there in connection with the congress for rural betterment.

The address of the afternoon was a thoughtful and scholarly one, by E. H. Russell, principal of the state normal school at Worcester, on "The quality of literature." At its close Miss Bertha Blakely, librarian of the college, arranged for visits to the various buildings, the Gaylord Memorial Library, and a tour of the campus.

Library Schools and Training Classes

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

The exercises April 11, 12, and 13, marking the opening of the enlarged central building of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, formed the 11th celebration of Founder's Day for the Carnegie Institute. On the morning of the 10th Mr. and Mrs. Carnegie made a tour of inspection of the building, stopping in the children's room to speak a few words informally to the library staff and the training school. They both spoke most earnestly of their sympathy with library work.

The program covered three full days and many prominent people were the guests of Mr. Carnegie. Among those who gave particular attention to the children's department and the training school were Dr. John Ross, chairman of the Carnegie Trust, Dunfermline, Scotland, Sir Robert Ball, and Booker T. Washington.

On April 18 and 25 Mr. Frederic S. Webster, chief of the Department of Zoological Preparation, Carnegie Institute, gave two lectures on "Books on natural science for children." On April 29 and 30 Mr. Gilbert D. Emerson, bookbinder of this library, completed his course on bookbinding, the special subjects being "Bookbinding," "Material," and "Bookbinding" and "Mending."

The monthly conference of children's librarians was held on May 1 at the Mt. Washington Branch Library. Miss Jane Blakely, a special student in charge of the Soho Baths Settlement Children's Room, led the discussion, the subject being "What standard to be guided by in separating books for little children from the general collection."

Edmund B. Huey, Ph.D., professor of psychology and education, Western University of Pennsylvania, is giving a course of six lectures on the following subjects: Methods of studying children; The main results of child study; Imitation and the formation of character; Instincts and interests of children; Learning to read at home and at school; Hygiene of reading.

Miss Mary Wright Plummer, director Pratt Institute Library School, gave three interesting lectures on May 15 and 16, two on "Poetry for children" and one on "Development of the public library." To these lectures the librarians of neighboring libraries were invited.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

MEETING OF GRADUATES

The social meeting of the graduates of the Drexel Institute Library School was held Monday afternoon, May 27, in connection with the A. L. A. conference at Asheville, at Mountain Meadows Inn. A delightful luncheon was served by Miss Smith and Miss Petty, the two southern members. The long mountain drive to the inn caused keen appreciation of this pleasure, and the meeting was declared to be most successful.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

McGill University has issued a short reference list of "Material for summer course in reference work," giving "a few typical works, mostly in English, with which every student and librarian should be acquainted" (18 p. O. printed on one side page). The summer library course opened on June 3.

MINNESOTA SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL

The summer school for library training conducted by the Minnesota Public Library Commission will hold its eighth annual session in the library building of the state university, Minneapolis, from June 17 to July 26. It will be under the direction, as usual, of Miss Clara F. Baldwin, secretary of the commission, assisted by Mrs. Karen M. Jacobson, librarian of the commission. A week's course in reference work will be given by Miss Margaret Palmer, librarian of the Superior (Wis.) Public Library; Miss Maude Van Buren, librarian of the Mankato Public Library, will instruct in library work for children; and outside lecturers will include C. S. Schultz, assistant superintendent of public instruction; Miss Gratia Countryman, Henry E. Legler and others. For further information address Miss Clara F. Baldwin, Minnesota Public Library Commission, St. Paul, Minn.

NEW JERSEY SUMMER LIBRARY COURSE

The second session of the summer school for library training conducted under the auspices of the New Jersey Public Library Commission will be held at the Asbury Park

(N. J.) Public Library from June 17 to July 20. The school is intended primarily to help the librarians of small libraries, and enable them to reorganize and develop their libraries in accord with modern methods. There are no entrance examinations, and the course is free to any one holding a position or under appointment to a position in a New Jersey library. It is under the direction of Miss Sarah B. Askew, organizer of the New Jersey Public Library Commission, and will have among its lecturers Miss Theresa Hitchler, Miss Alice B. Kroeger, Miss Clara M. Hunt, and Miss Josephine Rathbone. Further information may be had by addressing Miss Sarah B. Askew, New Jersey Public Library Commission, State Library, Trenton, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

Minutes of the annual meeting of the association held in Battery Park Hotel, Asheville, N. C., at 8.30 o'clock, May 27, 1907. Meeting called to order by President A. L. Bailey. Mr. William R. Watson was elected secretary *pro tem*. The minutes of the last meeting held at Narragansett Pier were read. Report of the secretary and treasurer was read and approved; report of the advisory committee, read by Miss Isabel E. Lord, was approved. This reviewed the additions and changes made in the curriculum and the provision made for the school in the plans for the new building, and recommended that the alumni lectures be discontinued and the money thus expended used for a students' loan fund.

The meeting then discussed the suggested amendments to the constitution, as outlined in the call for the meeting. It was moved and carried that the article relating to members to be inserted after article 7 be adopted as suggested:

"All members who have not paid their dues for two full years shall be dropped from membership after notification. All members who have been dropped from membership may rejoin the Association on payment of the annual dues for the year in which they rejoin."

The suggested article relating to officers to be inserted between articles 8 and 9 was adopted after slight verbal changes.

"There shall be an advisory board of three members, one member to be elected at each annual meeting to serve for three years. It shall be the duty of the advisory board to learn the conditions of affairs in the New York State Library School, to get the opinion of former and present students regarding its work and interests, and to suggest any changes or improvements that seem to them advisable. The chairman of the advisory board shall be chosen each year by its own members. All vacancies on the advisory board shall be filled by the president of the association, the appointee to serve for the full unexpired term. If the funds of the association warrant, the executive board shall appropriate a certain sum each year for the use of the advisory board, the sum so appropriated to be spent at the discretion of the chairman of the advisory board." *Carried.*

Miss E. L. Foote moved that the recom-

mendation of the advisory board that the funds of the association be allowed to accumulate for a year in order to provide a student loan fund be adopted. After a full discussion of this motion, in which most of those present participated, it was carried.

The report of the nominating committee was presented by Mr. Windsor, as follows: president, Mr. Charles Harvey Brown; 1st vice-president, Miss M. E. Robbins; 2d vice-president, Miss Rosalie Mumford; secretary-treasurer, Miss Bessie S. Smith; members of the executive committee: Miss Faith E. Smith, Mr. Harold E. Leupp, Miss Mary B. Lindsey. Member of the advisory committee for three years, Arthur L. Bailey. One ballot was cast for the above-named candidates. Adjourned.

SIMMONS COLLEGE SUMMER LIBRARY CLASS

A summer class for the study of general methods of library work will be held during the six weeks July 9 to Aug. 17, 1907.

The course includes lessons in cataloging, Decimal classification, reference, and library economy, embracing selection and ordering of books, binding, inter-library loans, and library work with special classes of readers. Instruction will be given largely by lectures, to be followed by practice, and is so arranged that the courses in cataloging, classification, and reference may be taken separately. The books and equipment used in the regular Simmons College Library School will be utilized so far as needed. In Boston and the neighboring towns are to be found an unusual number of notable libraries of varying types. Visits to some of these will form part of the course.

The class will be open only to women now holding library positions, or under appointment for positions. High school training or equivalent preparation will be expected. Tuition for the entire course is \$20; for single courses \$5 each. For information address Mary E. Robbins, director, Simmons College, Boston, Mass.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL COMMENCEMENT

There were 13 candidates for the degree of B.L.S. in 1907, as follows:

Litta Celia Banschbach, A.B. (University of Illinois), 1906.
Elizabeth Helen Burnside.
Frances Marguerite Feind, A.B. (University of Illinois), 1906.
Valeria Johnston Fetterman, A.B. (Western University of Pennsylvania), 1900.
Alice Sarah Johnson.
Elizabeth Belle McKnight, A.B. (Wilson College), 1905.
Eva Isabelle McMahon.
Agnes Elaine Nichol, A.B. (University of Illinois), 1906.

Myra Belle O'Brien, A.B. (Knox College), 1899.

Mabel Kingsley Richardson, A.B. (University of South Dakota), 1902.

Nina Rebecca Shaffer, Ph.B. (University of Iowa), 1899.

Edith Lillian Spray.

Hilda Kirke White, A.B. (University of Illinois), 1905.

Lucy Parke Williams, B.S. (Illinois Wesleyan University), 1906.

Bess Everett Wilson.

Bishop Fallows, of the Reformed Episcopal Church in Chicago, will deliver the baccalaureate address on Sunday, June 9.

Hon. James Bryce, Ambassador of Great Britain to the United States, will deliver the commencement address on Wednesday, June 12.

ANNUAL REPORT

Trade bibliography was divided, giving fourth year students only general American, English, French and German lists. Other foreign trade bibliography, together with the study of old and rare books, was introduced into the fifth year by the order librarian, who also gave the lectures on bookbuying. The catalog librarian gave the fifth year class catalogs vocabularies in French, Latin, German, Italian and Spanish.

Selection and annotation of books have been aided by approval shipments from A. C. McClurg & Co. and by co-operation in the *A. L. A. Booklist*. More practice has been given in typing and at the loan desk. Picture bulletin work was prefaced by lectures on composition, plain lettering and ornamental lettering, by the art and drafting departments.

Fifteen story hours have been given in two of the Urbana schools by library students. The field work provided by public libraries in the state was the most important innovation of the year. Members of other faculties in the university have given 50 lectures to the library school, and the alumni of the school furnished a course of six lectures by Miss Tyler.

The library club's reorganization with limited membership and evening meetings at private houses has proved successful.

The library school association has profited by centralizing its administration, this year in Iowa. The association appointed a member in each state to arouse interest in the state meeting and a school reunion there.

The record for 1906-07 shows 62 positions filled in 15 states, or 40 cities. Classified by institutions it shows 19 in colleges or universities, 7 in normal schools, 5 in state libraries or commissions, 5 in special libraries and 24 in public libraries. Classified by position it shows 16 librarians, 3 assistant librarians, 4 organizers, 4 reference librarians, 12 catalogers, 19 other assistants, and 5 in library schools.

KATHARINE L. SHARP, *Director*.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

The annual meeting and dinner of the Illinois State Library School Association was held at the Battery Park Hotel, Asheville, May 27, 1907, in connection with the A. L. A. meeting. It was decided that the president should appoint an advisory board, representing different sections of the country, to report news items to the secretary and to arrange for local reunions at state meetings. The following officers were elected for the coming year: president, Linda Clatworthy, Dayton, O.; 1st vice-president, Mrs. Gertrude Hess, Columbus, O.; 2d vice-president, Alice B. Coy, Cincinnati; secretary-treasurer, Julia W. Merrill, Cincinnati; executive committee members: Georgetta Haven, Cincinnati; Edna Hopkins, Cincinnati; May Martin, Cleveland. Twenty-three gathered at the dinner tables, including Miss Sharp and Miss Lindsay, as guests of honor. The keynote of the toasts was regret at Miss Sharp's resignation from the school and appreciation of her work.

JULIA W. MERRILL, *Secretary*.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL

The class, accompanied by Miss Whittlesey, spent May 1-4 in a visit to the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh and the Reuben McMillan Free Library of Youngstown, Ohio. It is difficult to put in a few words the pleasure and inspiration and practical results that have come from this trip. The students were not assigned special subjects to investigate; except for general subjects outlined before starting as to points to observe, it was left to them to gather what they individually wanted. The discussion of observations which was held after the return showed that this plan justified itself, for the students evidenced a breadth and freshness of interest which was most gratifying.

Since the last report of the school in this column the following persons have visited us and spoken to the students:

On May 13 Mr. H. W. Wilson, of the H. W. Wilson Company, of Minneapolis, gave to the class an informal outline of the work which is involved in publishing such material as the *Cumulative Book Index* and the *Book Review Digest*. On the same day Mr. Ernesto Nelson, of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, now in this country investigating educational matters, also spoke to the students.

On May 15, 16 and 17 Miss Lutie E. Stearns, of the Wisconsin Free Library Commission gave three lectures, as follows: Some Western phases of library work, Opportunity of the librarian of the small library, Problem of the girl.

May 17 and 18 Miss Mary W. Plummer, director Pratt Institute Library School, gave three stereopticon lectures on the "History of libraries."

WM. H. BRETT, *Dean*.

Reviews

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH. Classified catalogue, 1895-1902. In 3 v. v. 1, General works, Philosophy, Religion, Sociology, Philology, Natural science, Useful arts; v. 2, Fine arts, Literature, Fiction, History and travel pt. 1; v. 3, History and travel pt. 2, Biography, Author index, Subject index. Pittsburgh, Pa., 1907. 12+1118; 1119-2410; 2411-3890 p. O. \$12.

The object, as given in the preface, "to make a simple catalog for public use as a finding list," seems to have been achieved in most respects. The general appearance of the catalog is excellent. It is well printed; the various sizes of type, the generous leading, the wide margins and indentation make it attractive to the eye, and easy to use.

Every unnecessary item of imprint has been omitted, but the full names of authors have been given, which is one of the features that will make the catalog useful as a reference work for other libraries. The annotations would seem to be as concise and enlightening as they could be made, and are frequently quoted from reviews in good literary periodicals. Considering the size of the work, it is typographically remarkably correct, and the two indexes, of authors and subjects, are well done. In the index of authors call-numbers of the works are given as well as reference to volume and page.

The indexes should have been published as a separate volume, both because of their use and on account of their length, since they cover no less than 791 pages. The size and weight of the volumes is much too great for convenient use, and a book rest is really needed when the volumes are consulted. The division of subjects by volume is somewhat awkward, as, for example, the classes History and Travel (combined) are divided between volumes two and three. There seems also to be a slight inconsistency in the subdivisions of classes under certain headings. For example, under "Minor Christian sects," 289, there are 13 entries under 289.4, the class number for Swedenborg, but there is no subject heading for that subdivision; whereas under 595, the subdivision 595.4 has the special subject heading "Spiders," although there are fewer entries than under 289.4. This instance, however, may possibly be accounted for by the comparative general interest of the two subjects.

Two adverse criticisms of the general make-up of the catalog might be offered. The paper is very thin for the use to which the catalog will be subjected, and considering the weight and size of the volumes the reason for the use of such paper is not clear. And why were the volumes paged consecutively, since in every instance reference is made to volume as

well as to page? It is unfortunate that the names of the classes included in each volume should not have been printed on the outside, instead of, or in addition to, the class numbers. "000-699" means very little to the general public.

M. A. C.

Library Economy and History

GENERAL

Bogsamlingsbladet, the Danish quarterly issued by the society "Danmarks folkebogssamlinger," enters its second year with the issue for May, 1907. It contains an interesting article on public libraries in Germany, the usual review of foreign library journals, book reviews, and a list of the members of the society, representing some 360 different book collections, etc.

CHAMPNEYS, Amian L. Public libraries: a treatise on their design, construction and fittings, with a chapter on the principles of planning, and a summary of the law. London, B. T. Batsford, 1907. 13+183 p. 8", 12s. 6d.

Reviewed in *Library Assistant*, May, p. 278. The *Nation* (April 13) refers to it as "the first comprehensive handbook on library architecture in the English language. As such it will supply a want that has long been felt, as well by architects as by all those concerned with the building and management of libraries. The book contains all the most modern examples and ideas and deals exhaustively with every detail."

Folkebiblioteksbladet, the Swedish quarterly journal published by "Folkbildningsförbundet," largely devotes its last number (v. 5, no. 1) to bibliography, including guides to popular Swedish books on astronomy, and to the best literature on the question of alcoholism and abstinence, the latter recording 7000 books and pamphlets in Sweden alone. Among the other articles may be mentioned one on the Public Library of Malmö, which was opened to the public Dec. 12, 1905. It is the first Swedish library to introduce the Dewey decimal classification, apparently, however, with numerous modifications. Mr. A. Arnesen, of the Public Library of Christiania, Norway, writes interestingly of the history and growth of this enterprising institution.

KERR, Willis H. The function of the library in education. (*In Educational Outlook*, Cape Girardeau, Mo., May, p. 307-311.)

Presents the importance and opportunities of the college library in its own field.

The *Library* for April contains an article by Gordon Duff of much interest to biblio-

philes on the library of Richard Smith, which was sold by auction in 1682; a paper on the censorship under Elizabeth and James I.; Miss Lee's usual review of recent foreign literature; and a valuable article by Percival Pollard on the objects and methods of bibliographical collation and description.

Library Assistant for May has a short article on "Technical libraries," by Henry Vaux Hopwood, giving suggestions for building up and making useful such special collections.

Library Association Record for April contains a paper by Thomas Alford on "The formation of an advisory board on cataloguing and classification," urging the establishment of such a body "to answer questions with the twofold object of improving librarianship and co-ordinating practice," and presenting the need of "a model catalog of say 8000 volumes (fiction excluded, except perhaps by naming authors only), arranged in dictionary and classified forms." George A. Stephen contributes a careful paper on "Regulations affecting the loan of books," giving comparisons, criticisms and some suggestions in direction of greater elasticity. The summaries of periodical literature, reviews and notes are unusually interesting.

Library World and Book Selector for May opens with a paper on "Specialization in library work," by Henry T. Coutts. Horace Barlow, of the London Library, reviews "The net book system," pointing out the disintegration of the retail booktrade under the former practice, and the necessity of a net price system, and stating that the Library Association in its recent resolution desires not to break down the net system, but to obtain the concession of special terms to public libraries. "As such it merits consideration, and it is sincerely to be hoped that it will meet with this consideration. But this does not atone for the unjust, unreasonable, and inaccurate statements which have emanated from those who are taking an active interest in the cause of the libraries." There is a fresh skirmish in the ancient "indicator war," in a commentary by A. Cotgreave on Kirby Gill's recent article concerning indicators; and a brief contribution on "Reform in indexing methods," by Alex. Mill.

LITERARY YEAR BOOK AND BOOKMAN'S DIRECTORY, 1907. London, Routledge & Sons, 1907. 703+70 p. 8°.

The 11th issue of this annual, in which 100 pages are devoted to libraries, covering: the year's work, the Library Association, list of principal libraries in the United Kingdom, principal libraries of the British colonies, foreign libraries. In addition there are lists of authors, publishers, booksellers, societies, etc. The material is useful, though often incomplete and not free from errors.

News Notes of California Libraries for April gives special attention to the Los Angeles Public Library and to "Special collections being made by California public libraries." The department of news items gives interesting details regarding the present condition of the San Francisco libraries destroyed in the earthquake and fire of 1906.

Outlook for the Blind is the title of a new periodical, which deserves the attention of all librarians having embossed books. This is "a quarterly record of the progress and welfare of the blind," published (in ink print) in Cambridge, Mass., by the Massachusetts Association for Promoting the Interests of the Blind. The subscription price is 50 cents a year, and the editor is Charles F. F. Campbell, 678 Massachusetts avenue, Boston, Mass., of the Massachusetts Experiment Station for the Blind.

Public Libraries for June is a college number, with short articles on aspects of college library work by H. Ralph Mead, W. I. Fletcher, Willis H. Kerr, Dr. Canfield, R. C. Graham, Louis N. Wilson, and others.

WILSON, Louis R. The growth of the libraries: the circulation of books in southern cities, towns and schools. (*In World's Work*, June, p. 8985-8986.)

This number is devoted to "the advancing South," and Mr. Wilson's paper is a brief review of the library development in that section. "In the last 10 years the southern library has made a long stride forward. It has been making for a broader culture and for a larger view of life. Its success is assured."

Wisconsin Library Bulletin for March-April, 1907, continues its valuable "Suggestions for anniversary and holiday bulletins," for May and June, and has several short articles on practical subjects.

Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen for May, among other contributions, contains a memorial sketch of the late Dr. Dietrich Kerler, of the Würzburg University Library, by Franz Segner; and an article on women in library service, by G. Fritz, referring especially to the school for women librarians established by Professor Hottinger, in Berlin, in 1900.

LOCAL

Aberdeen (Wash.) P. L. The state library *Bulletin* records that two of the town officials, Mayor France and Councilman Hood, have given the amount of their salaries to the library fund, which will amount to about \$1000 a year.

Binghamton (N. Y.) P. L. The Timothy Cole collection of wood engravings, loaned by the Century Co., of New York, were exhibited at the Public Library in April.

Braddock, Pa. Carnegie L. (18th rpt., 1906.) Added 7359; total 46,597. Issued, home use 329,864 (fict. 30.21 per cent.; juv. fict. 24.10 per cent.).

The biennial inventory revealed a net loss in two years of 478 v. This is regarded as "inappreciable" in view of the open shelf system prevailing at all the branches, the children's room and reading room, the free access given to the stacks, and the fact that for six months the library was in a state of great confusion pending repairs. It is pointed out, however, that by far the greatest loss is among electrical and other scientific books—a fact that indicates deliberate theft by some of the most intelligent users.

The library has issued a list of "Books on electricity," based upon the Pratt Institute list.

Brookton (Mass.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Nov. 30, 1906.) Added 2598; total 51,086. Issued, home use 160,793 (fict. 47.10 per cent.; juv. 18.80 per cent.). New cards issued 2492. Receipts \$12,662.52; expenses \$12,662.42.

Of special importance is the pressing need for larger quarters, the utmost capacity of shelving being now overtaxed; "more than a mile of books are crowded into six rooms, only three of which are primarily intended for the shelving of books." The circulation has decreased in the main library and in the school delivery; but has increased noticeably in the children's room and through the branches. The school use cannot, probably, be fully effective until the books available for school circulation (about 2500 v.) are largely increased. Use of the children's room has steadily grown since it was opened in 1903, and it is seriously overcrowded.

An effort was made in October to develop library work with the blind residents of the city, and weekly readings were arranged for with the co-operation of the women's club. Preliminary inquiries resulted in obtaining the names of 38 blind persons; but the attendance at the readings was so small that they were discontinued after two months' trial.

Brookline (Mass.) P. L. (50th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1907.) Added 3919 (gifts 276); total 64,803. Issued, home use 140,666 (increase over 1905, 1868). Fiction 59.7 per cent. Receipts \$20,295.85; expenses \$20,294.54 (books and periodicals \$4955.43, salaries \$11,625.93, heat \$623.65, light \$1026.38).

The erection of a new building is being considered, and plans have been drawn up and accepted. The open shelf system has been in force since 1808, and during that period the annual loss of books has ranged from 76 to 91 v. In 1906, 86 v. were missing, of which 42 are children's books and 31 from the open shelves in the delivery room. "This result seems to show not that we should restrict the use of our main library, nor that we should make it less hospitable and accessible to the studious reader, but that we must exercise still

more careful supervision in our children's rooms." The accessions catalog has been abandoned, as "an expensive and useless luxury which will, we think, in time fall into disuse in other libraries. We have for precedent in abolishing this costly record the largest libraries of the country, in which the necessary routine is reduced to its least dimensions."

A beginning has been made toward a collection of photographs and illustrations of architectural subjects. "A useful collection of pictures illustrating Biblical subjects is being made for the benefit of the Sunday-schools, and many additions have been made to the collection for school use."

Burlington (Ia.) F. P. L. (20th rpt., 1906.) Added 1758; total 27,154. Issued, home use 71,202. New cards issued 1140; cards in force 5501. Receipts \$6013.24; expenses \$4570.38 (books \$412.97, periodicals \$80.75, binding \$141.86, salaries \$2905).

The children's department shows steady growth; it now contains 2415 volumes, of which 288 were purchased during the year from the fund given for the purpose by the Municipal League. A number of successful story hours have been held. The supply of books to the schools is a regular feature of the library work, but it has been found necessary to limit the number to 50 for each school. The year was marked by the resignation of Miss Miriam Carey and the appointment of Miss Daisy Sabin as librarian.

Clinton, Mass. Bigelow F. P. L. (33d rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1907.) Added 1247; total 30,301. Issued, home use 46,625 (fict. 61.3 per cent.; juv. 27.7 per cent.). New registration 378. Receipts \$5200; expenses \$5199.75.

Concord (Mass.) F. P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1906.) Added 1065; total 35,231. Issued, home use 31,294.

From the reference department 1772 v. were weeded out, as obsolete or unused, thus greatly relieving the overcrowded shelves. "In the circulating department the necessary space for growth for the next 15 years will be found in the new stack room, which is estimated to provide shelf room for 25,000 volumes and is now nearing completion."

Concord (N. H.) P. L. (Rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added 798; total 28,628. Issued, home use 90,939, which, Miss Blanchard justly says, "is a proud record for a city of not quite 20,000 inhabitants; it is only the third time the library has touched this high water mark in a dozen years." The library income is \$5427, a small sum for the satisfactory results accomplished.

Greenfield (Mass.) P. L. (26th rpt.—year ending Jan. 31, 1907.) Added 1070; total 17,925. Issued, home use 48,300 (increase of

2 per cent. over last year; fict. 64 per cent.). New registration 906; total cards in use 3125. Receipts \$3121.80; expenses \$3119.51 (books and periodicals \$1117.42, salaries \$1330.08, binding \$317.05).

The demand for technical books on machinery, electricity, poultry-raising, etc., is constantly increasing. The work of the young people's library has been expanded, and the circulation from this department was 17,310, as against 15,926 last year, fiction decreasing in use. Classes from the ninth grades of the schools have as in previous years been sent to the library for lessons in the use of the catalog and the indexes and reference books.

A collection of pictures was begun during the year, and these have been labelled, cataloged and filed in cases. Teachers in particular use this for material illustration of their lessons.

Lynn (Mass.) P. L. (44th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added 3377; total 74,049. Issued, home use 205,123; ref. use 125,300. New cards issued 1630. Receipts \$20,111.07; expenses \$20,111.07 (books \$3939.32, periodicals \$645.47, binding \$1003.70, salaries \$6074.28, extra help \$2267.51, building and grounds \$860.79).

In the back cataloging of books acquired before 1900 the Library of Congress cards are used as fully as possible and have been of the greatest help. The home circulation has largely increased, this being mainly attributed to the display of a selection of books on open shelves in the main reading rooms. It is recommended that travelling libraries be established for the outlying districts of the city. In the reference work there has also been marked growth. "The lecture room has been used 47 times for class work with posters illustrating the subjects for study. During the spring months there were exhibits of photographs, engravings and colored plates, illustrating municipal and state parks, wildflowers of America, historic ornament. In May the room was used for the tuberculosis exhibit, held under the auspices of the board of health, with lectures by physicians. In June the usual vacation pictures, with railroad time tables, folders and pamphlets, were placed in the room; these were followed later by other exhibitions representing studies of plants for architects, English country churches and the Cosmos pictures donated by Lynn citizens. Three series of lectures have been given."

The children's room, formerly used as a reference and reading room only, was in December reorganized to include all the children's work, with the open shelf system in operation. In the department for the blind there has been a circulation of 304 books and periodicals, and 43 blind persons have visited the room, six of whom have been taught to read; 86 readings have been given in this room.

Malden (Mass.) P. L. (29th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added 3422; total 51,101. Issued, home use 136,161 (fict. 74.99 per cent.); school use 17,849; lib. use 13,508. Cards in use 5268. Receipts \$31,932.33; expenses \$26,064.37 (books \$4621.19, binding \$506.86, salaries \$6898.06, investments \$9000).

"Some complaints have been made that certain recent novels have not been circulated here. It may be said in reply, using the plainest language, that it has not been the purpose of this library, nor is it likely to be, to put into circulation a novel which a decent woman may not read to a decent man without blushing, however highly it may be recommended by newspaper notices and publishers' announcements." The growth in home circulation has been small, but the total use of books has largely increased, especially from the reference room and the open shelves of the children's room. The Edgeworth delivery station has been discontinued and a similar station established in a section more remote from the library. There are now seven stations in operation, but the circulation through these agencies is less than in previous years. School deliveries have been continued, and deposits of books are sent to clubs, evening schools, etc. The age limit has been practically abolished, library privileges being granted to the younger children on recommendation of teachers or parents. A local photograph collection is being built up, illustrative of past and present aspects of the city. The results of Sunday opening continue to be disappointing, the attendance showing a steady yearly decrease; "the necessity of police service to prevent or suppress disorder adds to the cost of maintenance, which appears to far exceed in proportion to its results that of other branches of the library service; but hopes of a future improvement and consideration for those who regularly enjoy its advantages warrant the continuance of the Sunday opening."

Manchester (N. H.) City L. (53d rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, 1906.) Added 1484; total 54,944. Issued, home use 64,918 (fict. 74.0 per cent; pictures 1 per cent.). New registration 554; total registration 16,559.

The renovating of the building begun in 1905 has been completed, and the condition of the library is greatly improved. A children's room, however, is greatly needed. The circulation showed a decrease of 2000, partly attributable to the small number of new books purchased during the year; more liberal book funds are essential. During the year a seven-day limit was adopted for the more popular books, and the use of paper covers was much reduced. Thirteen exhibits were held, eight of which were of souvenir postal cards.

New Britain (Ct.) Institute L. (53d rpt.) Added 2134; total not given. Issued, home use 110,987. Cards in force 10,352. Receipts

\$8899.07; expenses \$8563.89 (salaries \$3224.50, janitor \$1008.86, books \$1649.92, periodicals \$387.82, binding \$592.94).

There has been a marked increase in reference and reading room use and in the demand for scientific and technical books. Money for the purchase of books in foreign languages could be most usefully expended in the interests of the foreign population.

New Brunswick (N. J.) P. L. The 9000 volumes which have for some years been loaned to the library by the Free Circulating Library, have been presented by the board of the latter institution, which recently disbanded. This board also purchased about 1500 new books, and presented these as well to the public library. They are largely valuable works of reference.

New Hampshire State College L., Durham. The new library building was dedicated on June 3. The building, which is one of the best of the college group, occupies a prominent position on the campus. It is of brick, trimmed with stone, and the interior is finished in dull oak. In addition to the college library, the library of the town of Durham also will be housed in the building. The funds for its erection were contributed by Andrew Carnegie, Mrs. Onderdonk, of Durham; the Durham Library Association, the Durham Public Library, and the college.

New York P. L. The 21st branch building erected from the Carnegie fund was formally opened on the afternoon of May 10. It provides quarters for the 59th street branch, formerly headquarters for the Aguilar Free Library. This branch is over 20 years old, having been opened by the Aguilar Library Association at 721 Lexington avenue in November, 1886. It removed to 113 East 59th street 10 years later, and was received as a branch of the New York Public Library with the other branches of the Aguilar Free Library on March 1, 1903. The new building at 121 East 58th street, has a larger frontage than any of the Carnegie branches yet erected in New York, namely, 65 feet. It resembles the other Carnegie branches in its large arched openings on the ground floor, but differs from them in having two entrances, one on each side of the front. The western entrance is to be used by children alone and communicates directly with a staircase leading to the children's room on the second floor; the one on the east is for adults, and besides giving access to the large adult circulation room on the first floor communicates with a staircase leading to the third floor, where are situated the general periodical reading rooms and the reference department. Besides these rooms there are in the building a complete apartment for the janitor on the fourth floor, work rooms, packing rooms, and toilet rooms in the basement, and offices and retiring rooms for the staff. The building is heated throughout with

hot water on a combination of the direct and indirect systems and is lighted with electricity. It is furnished with two small elevators, one for the janitor's supplies, operated by hand, and the other for books, operated automatically by electricity. The branch has on its shelves about 30,000 volumes and several thousand new ones have been added to its former stock.

Panama, Isthmian Canal Zone. The commission has decided to establish libraries of about 500 volumes each in the new club house at the foremost important stations in the Zone, and an appropriation of \$500 for each library has been made. The intention is to make a recreative library with a few reference books, in line with the policy outlined by President Roosevelt of providing better facilities for recreation for the employees.

Philadelphia, Academy of Natural Sciences L. (Rpt., 1906.) Additions for the year amounted to 1157 v., 5715 pamphlets, and maps and photographs bringing the total to 7052 items. "The general condition of the library has been further improved by the binding of 2010 volumes." A collection of 1318 v. were sent to the California Academy of Sciences, to aid in repairing the loss inflicted by the earthquake and fire of April 18, 1906; this gift included a nearly complete set of the academy's proceedings and journals, bound and appropriately labelled.

Philadelphia City Institute L. (55th rpt., presented March 25, 1907.) Added 1508; total 27,023. Issued, home use 50,708; visitors and general readers 94,671. Receipts \$9852.93; expenses \$7937.64.

Philadelphia Divinity School L. The William Bacon Stevens Memorial Library of the Philadelphia Divinity School, at 50th street and Woodland avenue, was dedicated by the Bishop of Pennsylvania on the afternoon of Wednesday, June 5. The address for the occasion was delivered by Rev. W. R. Huntington, of Grace Church, New York.

Ritzville (Wash.) P. L. For the support of the library an annual entertainment called "The Fair" is given each year about the time of Washington's Birthday. This year about \$400 was raised by this means, which will be devoted to aid in furnishing the new Carnegie building now in prospect.

St. Louis (Mo.) P. L. The jury of architects and librarians appointed to consider the plans for the proposed central library building began its deliberations on June 3 at the librarian's office in the board of education building. Plans of nine architects and firms were at hand and all members of the jury were present. F. M. Crunden, the librarian, who has been ill for a year and a half, was at the office for the first time since his illness, and spent an hour looking over the designs.

He then returned to St. Luke's Hospital. The jury will make its recommendation to the library board, but the final selection of the design will devolve upon the board. The jury is composed of Frank Miles Day, of Philadelphia; Philip Sawyer, Walter Cook and E. H. Anderson, of New York, and John F. Lee, of St. Louis, chairman of the building committee. It will be guided in its deliberations by Professor F. M. Mann, of Washington University, consulting architect.

San Diego (Cal.) P. L. (Rpt. — year ending Feb. 1, 1907.) Added 2696; total 26,055. Issued, home use 99,545 (fict. .072 per cent.). New cards issued 2775; total cardholders 7375. Receipts \$9520.83; expenses \$9385.66 (books and periodicals \$2982.92, binding \$624.72, salaries \$4336.16).

The reference work is constantly increasing in importance. The library bindery has proved a saving in time and money over outside work. A Saturday story hour is held once a month; and two important semi-annual art exhibits have been held in the library gallery.

FOREIGN

England, Library legislation. The new public libraries bill, to supersede the Ewart act, now in force for more than 50 years, has been formally introduced in the House of Commons, where it had a first reading on March 4. It has the strong support of all representatives of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, which has long had the measure under consideration. The main provisions of the bill are, to provide for county as well as municipal library systems, to remove the tax limit of one penny on the pound for library support, to exempt public libraries as educational institutions from local taxes, and to legalize the expenditure of public money to provide for lectures or exhibits at the library. The bill was published in March, and may be had of Messrs. Wyman & Sons, London, at 1½d. per copy.

Florence, Laurentian L. McILVAINE, Mabel. The Laurentian Library and its librarian. (In *Putnam's Monthly*, April, p. 3-19. il.) With numerous fine illustrations.

French librarians' meeting. The Association des Bibliothécaires Français held its annual general meeting on April 7 last. A plan for the legal definition and regulation of municipal libraries was presented by M. Oursel, librarian of the city of Dijon. After discussion, the opinion was evident that as regards reforms to be made in libraries, municipal or otherwise, the most important step was to establish a permanent body charged with their formulation. The meeting therefore voted that an advisory committee on libraries be established at the ministry of public instruction. It also passed a resolution urging

the improvement and a better regulation of the libraries maintained by the state.

Japan, Library progress in. The *Nation* for May 16 notes the encouragement given by the Japanese government to the extension of public libraries in the various prefectures and the quick response to this action. In general, the idea of library promotion seems to be modelled closely after that followed by the state library commissions in this country, including both a personal propaganda and material aid. The travelling library has been specially developed, both as an aid in encouraging the founding of local libraries, and as a supplement to the resources of small public and school libraries. In the prefecture of Yamaguchi 29 local libraries have been established in about two years, and a travelling library system created which now numbers 1648 volumes. The travelling libraries are sent out in both fixed and flexible groups, according to the needs of the community. Last year they reached a total circulation of 10,227 volumes; they are sent entirely free of cost to the recipients.

Sweden, Kungl. Bibliotek. (Rpt., 1905.) Added 30,927. Issued, home use 9863. Reference and reading attendance 36,433.

The report includes tables of the material received as copyright depository of Sweden, classified by subjects. There is also a full account of the activities of the manuscript department, including a list of some of the most interesting recently entered.

During the year the library made arrangements with President Gustav Andreen, of Augusta College, Rock Island, Ill., by which he will collect for the royal library all books, papers, etc., printed in the United States in Swedish.

A partial list of the questions that have come to the library from foreign countries during the year gives some idea of the diversity of the correspondence conducted by the library.

As a supplement to the report there is a statement of the history of the growth and use of the library from 1875, as a preliminary to a request for larger appropriations. This history shows a great deal accomplished with inadequate funds, and the argument is strong for a nearer approach to adequacy in this respect.

Tübingen University L. The library has recently come into possession of a valuable collection of Armenian manuscripts and publications. The catalog reports in full on 110 manuscripts. The most important number is doubtless a New Testament parchment containing the gospels, which is a good copy of a manuscript dating back to 839 A.D. So rich are these documents in miniatures and other ornamental features that a special atlas of them is being prepared, reproducing on six sheets 24 specimens. — *Nation*, May 30.

Gifts and Bequests

Amherst (Mass.) College L. Among the bequests of Edward W. Currier to the college is one of \$10,000 to the library fund.

Atlantic, Ia. Carnegie L. The board of directors have accepted G. H. Messenger's valuable egg collection, composed of eggs from over 600 species of birds in the United States.

Cohasset (Mass.) P. L. By the will of Mrs. Alice Appleton Knowles the library has received \$2000.

Coxsackie, N. Y. Miss Eleanor C. Hermance, who died in the middle of March, left her residence on Ely street to be used for a public library, together with about \$60,000 for its maintenance. It is to be known as the Hermance Memorial Library.

Des Moines (Ia.) College L. The directors of the Burlington Baptist College, which was disbanded three years ago, have given the library 1000 volumes containing, besides modern works, some valuable old prints.

Groveland (Mass.) P. L. The death of Mrs. Mary Adams has made operative the bequests in the will of her husband, G. B. Adams, of Lynn, among which is one of \$5000 to the library.

Jenkintown, Pa. Abington L. Association. Mr. W. W. Frazer and Mr. W. E. Hering have each given \$1000 to the association toward the maintenance fund.

La Crosse (Wis.) P. L. Mrs. C. O. Pettibone has given \$5000 to the library, stipulating that it be used for the children's department.

Lodi (Cal.) L. A provision in the will of the late James Lawrence Huston gives to the library the sum of \$500.

Mount Vernon (N. Y.) P. L. The will of Martin L. Sykes provides a bequest of \$1000 for the library.

New York City. Union Theological Seminary. An anonymous gift of \$200,000 has been received, to be used for a new library building.

New York University L., New York City. Henry M. Baird, Jr., has presented to the university his father's library, which includes the well-known Huguenot collection upon which Dr. Baird's history of the Huguenots was based. Besides the Baird Huguenot library, as it is to be known, the gift includes about 700 other volumes, largely pertaining to the department of Greek, of which Dr. Baird was the head for 43 years.

Univ. of Mich. L., Ann Arbor, Mich. The late Dr. Carl Rominger left to the library a valuable collection of pamphlets and geologi-

cal survey reports, which was also the property of his father.

Carnegie library gifts

Abilene (Kan.) P. L. May, \$12,500.

Andrews, Ind. May, \$5000.

East San José, Cal. May, \$7000.

Farmington, Ill. Monmouth College. May, \$30,000.

Millersburg, O. April, \$15,000; refused by county commissioners.

Whittier (Cal.) P. L. May, \$2500 additional.

Librarians

BULLOCK, Miss Edna D., B.L.S., New York State Library School, has been appointed to assist in cataloging and classifying the Rochester (N. Y.) Theological Seminary Library. For several months past Miss Bullock has been engaged in cataloging the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research in New York.

CRUNDEN, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick M., are at Lake Placid, N. Y., where they will spend the summer.

EATON, Miss Annie T., B.L.S., New York State Library School, 1906, has been appointed children's librarian of the Albany (N. Y.) Public Library system. During the past year Miss Eaton has served as first assistant at the Pruyn Branch Library.

HAWLEY, Miss Emma Alethea, for 18 years a member of the staff of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, has been appointed head of the cataloging department of the Minnesota State Historical Society, St. Paul. Miss Hawley had been on leave of absence for the past 12 months while engaged in the reclassification of the Minnesota library, and her work there now becomes permanent.

HERBERT, Miss Clara W., children's librarian of the Bedford branch of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library, has been appointed children's librarian of the Public Library of the District of Columbia, succeeding Miss Florence J. Heaton, who on April 30 married Mr. Stuart B. Marshall.

JACKSON, Rev. George A., librarian of the General Theological Library, Boston, died at his home in Swampscott, Mass., on May 8, aged 61 years. Mr. Jackson was born in Boston, on March 17, 1846, studied at Drury Academy, and was graduated from the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale in 1868; he then entered Andover Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in 1871, and in the autumn of that year he married Miss Isabella McDonald, of Boston. He served in the Congregational ministry in Leavenworth,

Kan., and later in Swampscott, where he lived until his death, and on retiring from the ministry he became librarian of the General Theological Library, of Boston, which position he held at the time of his death. He greatly increased the efficiency of the Theological Library, and was much interested in the effort to secure a library post, in the belief that it would make the resources of that library more available to many poor New England clergymen. Although connected with a special collection of books Mr. Jackson was interested in everything that related to the dissemination of good literature. He was a member of the Massachusetts Library Club, and had attended the Montreal conference of the American Library Association in 1900.

KILDAL, Arne, New York State Library School, class of 1907, will have charge of the instruction in reference work and subject bibliography at the Winona Technical Institute Summer School for Librarians, July 8 to Aug. 17.

KING, Miss Julia Eleanor, New York State Library School, 1905-6, has resigned her position as librarian of the Bronxville (N. Y.) Public Library to become assistant in the Vassar College Library.

METZ, Miss Corinne A., New York State Library School, class of 1907, has been appointed librarian of the Washington Court-House (O.) Public Library.

MOCK, M. L., of Guthrie, Oklahoma, has been appointed territorial librarian of Oklahoma, succeeding the late Rev. J. W. Foose.

MURRAY, Miss Mary, assistant librarian of the Niagara Falls (N. Y.) Public Library, has been elected librarian, succeeding Mrs. Adèle B. Barnum, resigned.

PLUMMER, Miss Mary Wright, director of Pratt Institute Library School, has written, and Henry Holt & Co. have just published, a volume of travel for children, "Roy and Ray in Mexico." It tells pleasantly of the experiences of a small brother and sister during a summer's Mexican travel, and has special usefulness as a travel-guide and for school use. There is a map and numerous illustrations, and an edition is issued in special "library binding."

SCOTT, Miss Carrie E., New York State Library School, 1906-7, has been appointed assistant state organizer for the Public Library Commission of Indiana. Miss Scott was in the Indiana State Library for two years. During the past year she has had work with children and with schools, with the Pittsburgh Carnegie branch libraries.

SHARP, Miss Katherine L., head librarian of the University of Illinois and director of its library school, has resigned that position, and will make her home for the present at the Lake Placid Club, Lake Placid, N. Y. Miss Sharp has long been one of the most

effective and best known women in the library field, and her relinquishment of library activities is matter of regret to her many friends in library circles. She is a graduate of the New York State Library School, class of 1892 (B.L.S.), and received its degree of M.L.S. in the spring of this year, in special recognition of her monograph on "Illinois libraries," issued by the University of Illinois. Miss Sharp's library record is too extended for full notice here. In 1893 she became librarian of the Armour Institute of Technology, Chicago, and director of its department of library economy. In 1897 this department was taken over by the University of Illinois as a formal library school, and Miss Sharp became head librarian of the university and director of its school, which she has developed with high efficiency. She has twice served as second vice-president of the American Library Association and has been a member of its Council; has been an active member and officer of the Illinois Library Association; and has been untiring in her interest in and service for library advancement in Illinois.

SHEPARD-BARNUM, Mrs. Adèle Brownlee Barnum, librarian of the Niagara Falls (N. Y.) Public Library, was married on May 23 to George Ross Shepard, of Niagara Falls, N. Y.

SMITH, Charles Wesley, librarian of the Seattle (Wash.) Public Library, resigned that position on May 24, to return to the practice of law, his former profession. Mr. Smith has been at the head of the Seattle library for 12 years, and it has grown under his administration from an ill-equipped collection of 10,000 volumes to an effective institution of 90,000 volumes, housed in a beautiful Carnegie building. He came to Seattle in 1892, from Auburn, N. Y., having studied law at Harvard University, and began law practice, in which he continued for two years, and in 1895 was appointed librarian of the Seattle Public Library, then four years old. During his administration the library was removed four times, in January, 1901, it was totally destroyed by fire, and its development has called for energy and much hard work. Mr. Smith joined the American Library Association in 1904, and attended the Niagara Falls, St. Louis, Portland, and Narragansett Pier conferences; while his share in the hospitality accorded to the visiting members of the Association in connection with the Portland meeting is pleasantly remembered. His resignation takes effect September first, and he plans to take at least a year's rest before resuming his profession.

WHITTLESEY, Miss Julia Margaret, New York State Library School, class of 1903, has been appointed director of the Western Reserve Library School, Cleveland, O. Miss Whittlesey has been acting director during the past year.

Cataloging and Classification

CHICAGO PUBLIC LIBRARY. Bulletin no. 79: accessions from Jan. 1 to April 1, 1907. 16 p. O.

— Finding lists. 8th ed.: Fine arts. Chicago, April, 1907. p. 831-940. O.

— Second supplement to English prose fiction and juvenile books, Sept. 1, 1904, to Jan. 1, 1907. Chicago, Jan. 1, 1907. p. 429-476. O.

GRAND RAPIDS (Mich.) PUBLIC LIBRARY. Bulletin of books added to the main (Ryerson) library, from June, 1904, to December, 1906; cumulated from the monthly bulletins. Grand Rapids, 1907. 138 p. Q.

It is proposed to make this an annual publication, cumulating it from the monthly bulletins from year to year.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS. Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789; ed. from the original records by Worthington C. Ford. v. 7, 1777, Jan. 1-May 21. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1907. 374 p. Q.

MANCHESTER (Eng.) PUBLIC FREE LIBRARIES. Quarterly record, v. 10, no. 4: Books placed in the Reference Library from October to December, 1906. p. 95-124. O.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY. Bulletin, Bibliography: Tentative selection from best books of 1906: 1038 books of 1906. 50 p. O.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE LIBRARY. Bulletin no. 63: Accessions to the department library, January-March, 1907. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1907. 64 p. O.

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AGASSIZ, Louis. Selected list of books and periodical literature relating to Louis Agassiz. (In Cambridge Public Library Bulletin, May, p. 122-127.)

A. L. A. Booklist for May contains short reference lists on "Industrial education," "Panama and the Panama canal."

AMERICAN REVOLUTION. Library of Congress. List of works relating to the French alliance in the American Revolution; comp. by A. P. C. Griffin. . . . Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1907. 40 p. O.

ARITHMETIC. Jackson, L. L. The educational significance of sixteenth century arithmetic from the point of view of the present time.

N. Y., Teachers College, Columbia University, 1906, [1907.] 232 p. 8°. Bibliography (8 p.).

BIBLE. Cornill, C. Introduction to the canonical books of the Old Testament; tr. by G. H. Box. N. Y., Putnam, 1907. 12+556 p. 8°. Gives full lists of relevant writings.

BIBLIOGRAPHY. Essai de bibliographie pratique: aide-mémoire du libraire et de l'amateur de livres; répertoire d'ouvrages rares ou curieux en tous genres, anciens et modernes; éditions originales, livres à gravures des xvie, xviiie, xviiiie et xixe siècles, impressions rares, etc.; avec l'indication de leur valeur dans le commerce. Par un ancien libraire. Pt. 2, Lal-Z. Paris, C. Reinwald Schleicher, 1907. p. 241-443. 10 fr.

BOOKS OF DEVOTION. Catalogue of selected editions of the Book of Common Prayer, both English and American, together with illuminated missals in manuscript, early printed books of hours, and other books of devotion, in the possession of private collectors in Boston, or owned by the Boston Public and Harvard College libraries; on exhibition at the Boston Public Library from August, 1906, until February, 1907. Boston, published by the trustees of the Public Library, 1907. 52 p. O.

The BOSTON BOOK COMPANY's quarterly *Bulletin of Bibliography* with its April number begins volume 5 in a new cover, with an increased number of pages and with the addition of *Magazine Subject Index* to its title. Henceforth its free distribution will cease and it will be sold at a subscription price of \$1 a year. The new department furnishes a quarterly subject index to 60 magazines not covered by the *Reader's Guide* or the *Library Index*; it is intended in this to thoroughly cover the various state historical magazines. The first instalment of the index (January-March, 1907) fills eight closely printed two-column pages. The number also contains a further instalment of N. L. Goodrich's bibliography of fiction; the first part of a revision and extension of McCurdy's useful bibliography of holidays; and part 2 of the consolidated index to library reference lists, 1901-1906.

BRONTËS, The. Green, J. A. Catalogue of the Gleave Brontë collection at the Moss Side Free Library, Manchester. Moss Side, 1907. 32 p. il. O.

The collection here recorded, given to the library by Mr. Joseph James Gleave, consists

of 150 books and pamphlets. The catalog has been prepared for Brontë students and includes references to a few books and pamphlets contained in other Manchester libraries, as well as references to books in the main collection at the Moss Side library, giving a total of about 250 titles, readily accessible. The catalog is classed, as follows: bibliography, Rev. Patrick Brontë, collected works, Charlotte Brontë, Emily Jane Brontë, Anne Brontë, biography and criticism, magazine articles, miscellaneous, portraits, views, etc., index. There are frequent annotations.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY. Library of Congress. Select list of books, with references to periodicals, on reciprocity with Canada; comp. under direction of A. P. C. Griffin. . . . Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1907. 16 p. O.

CARLYLE. Carlyle, T. On heroes, hero-worship, and the heroic in history; ed. for study by J. C. Adams. Bost., Houghton, Mifflin & Co., [1907.] 36+375 p. 12°, (Riverside literature ser.)
Bibliography for outside reading (2 p.).

CIVIC IMPROVEMENT. List on civic improvement. (*In* Wilmington Institute Free Library Bulletin, May, p. 7-8.)

CONTINENTAL TRAVEL. Reading lists, 42: Continental travel. (*In* Croydon Public Libraries Reader's Index, May-June, p. 76-84.)

CUBA. Perez, Luis M. Apuntes de libros y folletos impresos en España y el extranjero que tratan expresamente de Cuba, desde principios del siglo xvii hasta 1812, y de las disposiciones de gobierno impresos en la Habana desde 1753 hasta 1800; con varios apendices é indice. Habana, Est. tipografico de C. Martinez y Compania, 1907. 16+62+24 p. O.

The two lists, of Spanish and Havana imprints, are arranged chronologically, and show painstaking work. An appendix records imprints of the Patriotic Society of Havana, 1792-1799, and the Havana Consulate, 1795-1800, and additions (up to 1800) to Medina's record of Havana imprints.

EDUCATION. Haverhill (Mass.) Public Library. Special list no. 1, April, 1907: Books on education. 32 p. O.

Covers chiefly the books of recent years; a good classed list.

FOLK SONGS. List of works in the New York Public Library relating to folk songs, folk

music, ballads, etc. (*In* New York Public Library Bulletin, May, p. 187-226.)

FORMOSA. Takekoshi, Y. Japanese rule in Formosa; with pref. by Baron Shimpei Goto; tr. by G. Braithwaite; with 38 il. and a map. N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1907. 15+342+40 p. 8°. Bibliography of Formosa (22 p.).

GARDENING. List of books on gardening. (*In* Somerville Public Library Bulletin, April, p. 32-34.)

—Reading list: Gardening. (*In* Salem Public Library Bulletin, May, p. 4.)

GERMAN LITERATURE. Hinrichs' halbjahrs-katalog der im deutschen buchhandel erschienenen bücher, zeitschriften, landkarten usw.; mit registern nach stichworten u. wissenschaften usw. 217. Fortsetz. 1906. 2. halbjahr, 2 Teile. Leipzig, J. C. Hinrichs, 1907. 495+175 p.

GREEK HISTORY. Fling, F. M., comp. A source book of Greek history. Bost., Heath, 1907. 13+370 p. 12°. Bibliography (10 p.).

IMMIGRATION. Commons, J. R. Races and immigrants in America. N. Y., Macmillan, 1907. 13+242 p. 12°. List of references cited in footnotes (7 p.).

The *Independent* printed only two reference lists during May, as follows: no. 12, May 9, "Panama canal;" no. 13, May 23, "Book of Exodus."

IRON AND STEEL. Library of Congress. Select list of books, with references to periodicals, relating to iron and steel in commerce; comp. under direction of A. P. C. Griffin. . . . Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1907. 26 p. O.

JAMESTOWN. Reading list: Jamestown and the settlement of Virginia. (*In* Salem Public Library Bulletin, May, p. 2-4.)

MEMORIAL DAY: a list for the use of schools. (*In* Boston Public Library Bulletin, May, p. 187-188.)

METALLURGY. Peddie, R. A. Metallurgical bibliography, 1901-06. pt. 2. (*In* Library World and Book Selector, May, p. 411-415.)

NIBELUNGENLIED. Abeling, Theodor. Das Nibelungenlied und seine literatur: eine bibliographie und vier abhandlungen. Leipzig, E. Avenarius, 1907. 6+257 p. (*Teutonia*, heft 7.)

NORWEGIAN LITERATURE. Aarskatalog over Norsk litteratur, 1906. 14. aarg. af Kwartalskatalog over Norsk litteratur. Udg. af den Norske Boghandlerforening; med. system. register og fortegnelse over Norske tidsskrifter. Kristiania, Jac. Dybwad, 1907. 64 p.

PARADISE LOST. Woodhull, M. The epic of Paradise Lost: twelve essays. N. Y., Putnam, 1907. 11+375 p. 12°.
Bibliography (18 p.).

PERIODICALS. Severance, Henry O., comp. Guide to the current periodicals and serials of the United States and Canada, 1907. Ann Arbor, Mich., Geo. Wahr, 1907. 400 p. 4°.

ROME. Ferrero, G. The greatness and decline of Rome. In 2 v. v. 1, The empire builders; v. 2, Julius Caesar; tr. by Alfred E. Zimmern. N. Y., Putnam, 1907. 6+328; 6+389 p. 8°.
Bibliography (6 p.).

SPAIN. Clarke, H. B. Modern Spain, 1815-1898; with a memoir by Rev. W. H. Hutton. [N. Y., Putnam,] 1906, [1907.] 26+510 p. 12°. (Cambridge hist. ser.)
Bibliography (11 p.).

SMOKE PREVENTION. List on smoke prevention. (In Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, *Monthly Bulletin*, p. 195-212.)
An excellent annotated list.

Technical Literature, published monthly at 220 Broadway, New York City, has a feature of importance to librarians in its "Index to technical articles in current periodical literature." This covers 272 American and foreign periodicals and serials, is presented in a good classified arrangement with full bibliographical data and descriptive annotations. Extra copies of the index are issued also in separate form, so that entries may be cut and pasted for card catalog purposes.

TRUSTS. Macrosty, H. W. The trust movement in British industry: a study of business organization. N. Y., Longmans, Green & Co., 1907. 16+398 p. 8°.
Select bibliography of trust literature (3 p.).

UNITED STATES HISTORY. District of Columbia Public Library. Reference list no. 8: United States history; a selected list, with annotations prepared for general reading. Washington, D. C., April, 1907. 24 p. T.

Notes and Queries

NOTICE OF ERRATA DESIRED.—I shall be glad to receive notice of *errata* in the Annual Indexes, 1902 to 1906, for use in correcting proof of the Poole Supplement covering that period, which is now in press.

W. I. FLETCHER, *Amherst College Library*.

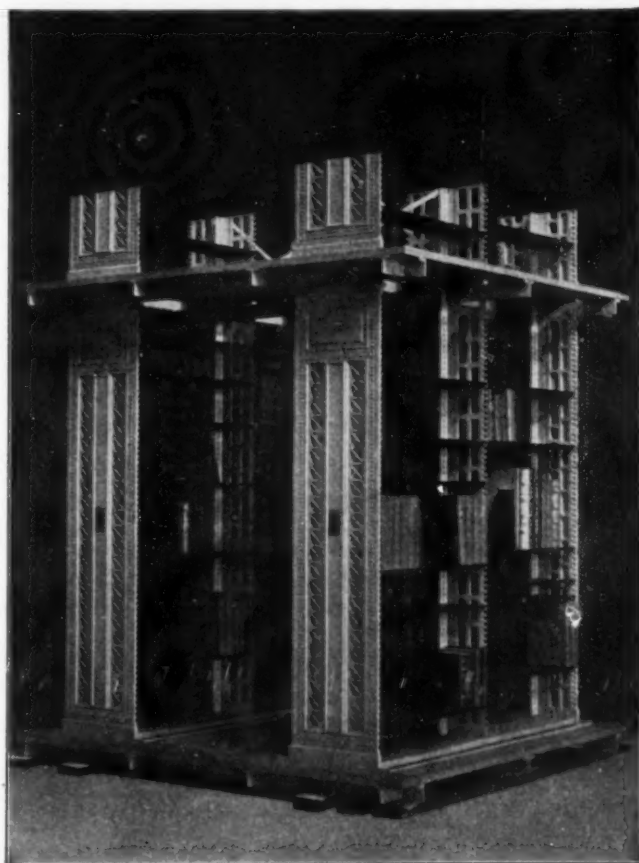
NOTE FROM A. L. A. COMMITTEE ON BOOKBINDING.—Charles Scribner's Sons announce that the following books to be published during the summer and fall will have a special library edition: Mrs. Wharton's "Fruit of the tree," Henry van Dyke's "Days off," F. Hopkinson Smith's "An old-fashioned gentleman," A. E. W. Mason's "The broken road," Henry Holt & Co. issue a special library edition of William de Morgan's "Alice-for-Short," and Miss Plummer's "Roy and Ray in Mexico."

BULLETINS ON BOOK BUYING.—Bulletin 33 of the A. L. A. committee on book buying (April) contains practical advice on purchase of subscription books, and notes the importance of libraries as book buyers by pointing out that the public libraries in 26 cities spent last year the sum of \$522,021.63 in the purchase of books. Suggestions are made regarding "books that are needed," and out-of-print books in demand; and reference is made to the movement undertaken by British libraries to secure a library discount.

VOLUMES FOR DISTRIBUTION.—The late Rev. Joseph C. Thomas, librarian of the Methodist Library, New York City, arranged to donate files of *The Christian Advocate* of New York, neatly cased, to such libraries as care most to receive them. The years of which the largest supply remains are 1885-6-7, 1895-6-7, and 1898-1906. Librarians desiring these will please promptly inform Mrs. Delia Thomas Merkley, 150 Fifth avenue, New York, and state what years of these files are desired.

THE Library Association Record: A CORRECTION.—On page 226 of the LIBRARY JOURNAL you draw attention to an article by Mr. McKnight and myself on the branch associations of the Library Association, and in so doing you reprint the footnote made by the editors of the *Library Association Record*, that I "spontaneously offered" the paper. That statement is absolutely and entirely untrue. It is characteristic of the present administration of the Library Association that I was not allowed to deny this statement in the *Record*, although the matter was personal and not a reflection upon the association. The editorial gibe about "spontaneously offering," even had it been true, would leave my withers unwrung, because there seems to me less loss of self-respect in a member's offering a paper when he has something to say, than loss of dignity in a Council's depreciating it as "spontaneously offered" after they have accepted it, and found it so little to their taste.

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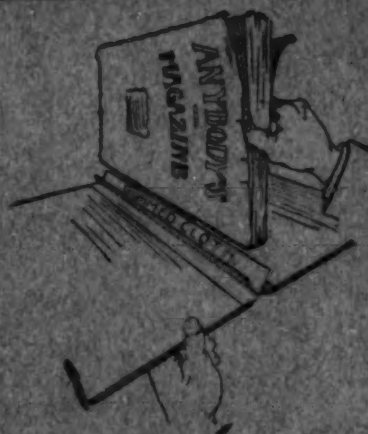
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